

# CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY IRREGULAR ARMED GROUPS

## FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT

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<i><b>ACRONYMS</b></i>	
ACRSE	High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers
CAL	Childhood and Adolescence Law (1098 of 2006)
CIPR	National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment
CH&Y	Children and Youths
CODA	Committee for Handing in Arms
CROJ	Youth Reference and Opportunity Centres
CRIC	Regional Indigenous Council
GAO	General Attorney's Office
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups
ICBF	Colombian Institute of Family Welfare
IICR	Individual Reintegration Condition Index
MDN	Ministry of National Defence
MEN	National Ministry of Education
MIMA	Integral Model for Marketing and Business Administration
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps
PARD	Administrative Process for Restitution of Rights
PLATINFA	Family Assistance Plan
PSU	Psychoactive Substances Use
SENA	National Learning Service
SNBF	National System of Family Welfare

## SUMMARY

The present report describes the activities implemented by the *Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups 2009-2011*, in the fourth quarter of 2009 (October to December) possible by the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Program is based on, and a continuation of, the results achieved since the implementation of the Program in 2001.

An average of 564 children, adolescents and youths (CH&Y) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAGs) were assisted in the period. A total of 79 new beneficiaries entered the Program. In regards to ethnicity, 74 CH&Y belonged to indigenous groups, 95 to afrocolombian groups and 395 were of other ethnicity. The percentage of male and female CH&Y stayed the same; 73% male and 27% female.

In the year of 2009, 315 new beneficiaries entered the Program which represents one of the lowest figures in the last years. There are two possible hypotheses for this trend: i) the prevention activities undertaken by the GOC, NGOs and international cooperation have reached important results, or ii) the recruitment process by IAG is less visible, as CH&Y are being engaged to undertake clandestine operations like intelligence and surveillance tasks.

The **Direct Assistance to Under-age Ex-combatants Component** works for the restitution of rights and social and economic reintegration of desvinculated children and youths. The Program accomplished the goal of increasing the number of CH&Y assisted in the extra-institutional family settings in the period. A total of 79 CH&Y gained access to education, 161 to employment opportunities and 228 to vocational skills training. Regarding reparation and restitution of rights, significant advances were made through assistance for administrative reparation and the Reparation and Reconciliation Project in the Municipality of Trujillo.

The **Prevention Component** focused on providing support to public policy activities at departmental and municipal level, public education initiatives and application of the MVRO. A total of 18,294 CH&Y, teachers, civil servants, families and community leaders benefitted from and took part in the different projects.

The **strategy for Institutional Strengthening of Colombianization** made important progress. One of the key results was the transference of the CROJ model to the GOC through the agreement made with the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE) for the implementation of a reintegration strategy for youths, coordinated and leaded by ACRSE. The Program continued providing technical assistance to its key partners to guarantee effective decentralization of Program strategies and interventions. ICBF assumed implementation responsibility; the *Reintegration Conditions Index (ICR)* was transferred to the ICBF.

**Key Results in the period:** (i) the established objective of increasing the use of extra-institutional family settings was reached; ii) ACRSE assumed responsibility for the reintegration strategy for youths and the transference of the model to the Government of Colombia was accomplished; (iii) the Program supported ICBF in the development of alternative strategies to guarantee assistance adapted to the needs of indigenous disengaged CH&Y; (iv) Reparation and restitution of rights was promoted through technical assis-

tance in the administrative reparation process; 136 CH&Y were registered with the CNRR, totalling 637 in 2009 and 152 were notified that their cases were in process; (v) adaptations were made in the ICBF Family Guideline Model (Modelo Solidario) to strengthen the strategy for family meetings and the virtual self-training for public functionaries finalized; (vi) a celebration in memory of the ten years of the ICBF Program for Prevention of Recruitment of Children and Adolescents by IAG and Assistance to Desvinculated CH&Y, the event Regálame tu Paz (Give me Your Peace), was held in Bogotá, reinforcing awareness about forced recruitment.



## I. CONTEXT

In the fourth quarter of 2009, Colombia faced important political events with direct impacts at national level and in regards to its bilateral and international relations. The cancellation of bilateral relations with Venezuela, the restitution of the diplomatic relations with Ecuador and the political positioning on UNASUR, represented some of the mayor events in the period.

The increase of violence and insecurity in the big cities<sup>1</sup>, the territorial regain of control by criminal gangs and guerrillas, the extended debate concerning the presidential re-election, the positioning of the candidates to the presidency in the upcoming elections in 2010 and the Agriculture-income Programme scandal resulting in the launching of penal investigations against the Minister of Agriculture<sup>2</sup>, were some of the topics that dominated the press during the past few months.

The country witnessed a deterioration of the internal conflict as part of the adaptation by armed groups to the changing dynamics of the conflict. The spiral of violence during the last three months made evident new strategies for the reorganization and strengthening of forces, reinforcement of territorial presence and manifestations of readiness to act, demonstrated not only by emerging criminal gangs, but also by FARC and ELN. Moreover, the handover of AUC leaders and their subsequent extradition has not closed the chapter of massacres and suffering of the Colombian people.<sup>3</sup> On the contrary, forced displacement<sup>4</sup>; threats, kidnappings and massacres against indigenous and afrocolombian groups (like the massacre on the indigenous group Awa in Nariño; the use and forced recruitment of children and adolescents<sup>5</sup>; selective assassinations of indigenous and peasant leaders, adolescents and youths in Nariño, Valle de Cauca and Antioquia continue plaguing the country.

The 1st of November, expired the reservation made by the Colombian Government to the article 124 of the Rome Statue which excluded the International Criminal Court (ICC) from undertaking investigations of war crimes in Colombia. As a result, there is a growing hope that the jurisprudence of ICC will contribute to reduce the high level of impunity in the country.<sup>6</sup>

The recent massacre of Colombians in Venezuela, such as the one in Táchira, has left a worrying panorama without accurate account of what happened<sup>7</sup>. Following this incident, IOM provided support to the Colombian Government by assisting with the repatriation of the bodies to Colombian soil.

In the last month of 2009, Colombia witnessed the kidnapping and assassination of the governor of the department of Caquetá. Amnesty International condemned the killing and urged guerrilla groups to release hostages and called on the government to investigate human rights abuses<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> REVISTA CAMBIO; *Alarma en las ciudades*. 21st of December 2009

<sup>2</sup> REVISTA CAMBIO; 2009: *De escándalo en escándalo*. José Manuel Reverón y Harold Abueta. 16th of December 2009

<sup>3</sup> CINEP. *Informe Especial; El Reto de las Víctimas: El Reconocimiento De Sus Derechos*. December 2009

<sup>4</sup> EI COMERCIO.com; *Cerca de 900 desplazados por combates en suroeste de Colombia*. 14th of October 2009

<sup>5</sup> CARACOL RADIO 19 of December 2009

<sup>6</sup> SEMANA; *Lo que le espera a Colombia frente a la Corte Penal Internacional*. 30th of October 2009

<sup>7</sup> EL Espectador. *Uribe Offers Collaboration to Find those Responsible for Táchira Massacre*. 25th of October 2009

<sup>8</sup> Amnesty International, *Governor Killed in Colombia*, 23rd of December 2009

On the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> of November, national and international experts gathered in Bogotá to discuss child recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) and how to prevent this phenomenon. Methods and best practices for assisting ex-combatant children and help them to reintegrate into society were shared in the congress. In the same week, the International Committee of the Red Cross made an urge for the respect of international law in order to protect millions of minors affected by war, twenty years after the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Cartagena hosted in December, the Second Review Conference of the International Treaty to Ban Land Mines. Representatives of 127 States took part in the Summit and four States – Albania, Greece, Rwanda and Zambia – declared their territory as mine-free, in fulfilment of the Ottawa Convention. As the main outcome, member States adopted a Political Declaration and an Action Plan to further implement the Ottawa Convention, particularly in regards to integral assistance to victims.

The Governors National Summit on “Protective Education for the Life of Children, Adolescents and Youth”, took place in Leticia, the 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> of December with the attendance of 32 governors, the ICBF Director, UNICEF Representatives, the Attorney General Office and local and regional authorities officials among others. The main outcome of the summit was the compromise made by all the governors and relevant institutions to guarantee all children the right to protective education and life-protection based on the recognition of children, youths and adolescents as active subjects of rights. The ICBF Director insisted that local and regional administrations governments should work towards a “nurtured Colombia”.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> ICBF Press Release. *During IX Governors National Encounter ICBF Directors Invites Everyone to Work for a Nurtured Colombia*, 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2009

## II. RESULTS

Indicators	Accumulated since 2001	Accumulated until 2008	Accumulated 2009	This quarter	Comments
Ex-combatant children	4,394	4,079	315	79	The Program attended 79 new beneficiaries, of them 12 indigenous, 8 afro-colombians and 59 mestizos. The percentage of male and female CH&Y stayed the same; 73% male and 27% female. An average of 564 CH&Y were assisted in the period, of them 74 indigenous, 95 afrocolombian and 395 mestizos. At the end of the period 549 CH&Y were being assisted, one of the lowest figures in the last years.
Employment Opportunities	1,995	1,702	293	161	As a result of the strategies by the CROJ, 161 job opportunities were provided. The majority of the beneficiaries initiated work in the manufacture, service, commerce and construction sectors.
Vocational skills training	5,694	4,310	1,384	228	58 disengaged youths took part in the initial training module at SENA to define their vocational profiles. 116 youths participated in complementary training and 52 in titled training. 49 of the youths assisted by the CROJ were referred to and assisted by other institutions.
Access to education	4,049	3,734	315	79	100% of new beneficiaries went through the valuation process and initiated assessments of their educational level. The total of beneficiaries who applied for subsidies for transport and school materials received this support.
Access to health services	4,140	3,825	315	79	The total of new beneficiaries (79) received medical assistance and check-ups. 289 CH&Y received medical assistance in different areas.
Family reunification	866	787	79	24	24 CH&Y participated in family reunification processes in the period.
Beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	108,735	46,799	61,936	18,294	Children and youths, as well as teachers, civil servants, families and community leaders participated in recruitment prevention activities.
Children & Youths	98,953	42,321	56,632	16,682	A total of 16,682 CH&Y benefited from different Projects: "Aulas en Paz" (2,294); PPN 7,122 Community Peace Initiatives in Aguablanca (80); Strengthening of Public Policy in Nariño (836); Strengthening of Public Policy in Arauca (1024); Social Cartography Activities (766); Jóvenes tienen la palabra (1800); Strengthening of Local Public Policy in Nte de Santander (600); "La aventura de vivir" (1024); "Ser para la vida" 24; Education, Youth and Development in Nariño (1012); Family Projects in Emerald Areas (100).
Teachers & Civil Servants	9,782	4,478	5,304	1,612	1,436 civil servants participated in trainings held by CIPR; Technical assistance on Public Policy on Food Security and Nutrition benefited 60 public functionaries in Meta; 116 civil servants participated in prevention projects in Caldas, Cesar, Magdalena and Nariño.
Institutions strengthened <sup>10</sup>	214	12	202	29	Public institutions in 29 municipalities in Meta were strengthened through their participation in the development of Youth Public Policy.

<sup>10</sup> The number of institutions strengthened in the previous quarter (July- Sep) corresponded to 49 youth organizations. However, the accumulated data reported in the previous quarter wasn't accurate and needs to be adjusted as follows:  
Accumulated since 2001: 185 / Accumulated until 2008: 12 / Accumulated 2009: 173 / This quarter: 49

### III. ASSISTANCE COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

The implementation of the ICBF- IOM Joint Action Plan in the two strategic areas of assistance and prevention continued throughout the period.

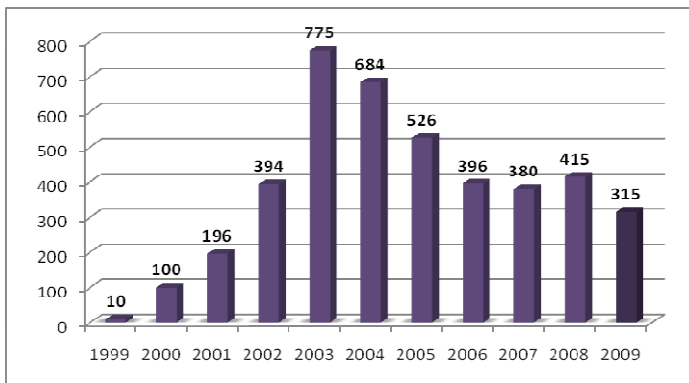
The program covered 79 new beneficiaries, of which 72 corresponded to voluntary demobilizations and seven (7) to youths captured. In terms of age and sex, the youths were between 11 and 18 years old, 50 male and 29 female. Two youths (2) were pregnant and three (3) nursing mothers.

#### TRENDS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES<sup>11</sup>

A average of 564 CH&Y were assisted in the period, of them 74 indigenous, 95 afrocolombian and 395 mestizos. The percentage of male and female CH&Y stayed the same; 73% male and 27% female. These direct beneficiaries of the Program, receives psycho-social, health and nutritional care, education and job training, social activities and support to rebuild family and emotional ties.

Up to date, 4,191 children and youths (CH&Y) have joined the Program through the assistance component (Between 1999-2008 the Program assisted 3,876 Children and Youth former ex-combatants). In 2009, the Consolidation Program assisted a total of 315 children and youths from which 79 entered within the last quarter of the year (October-December).

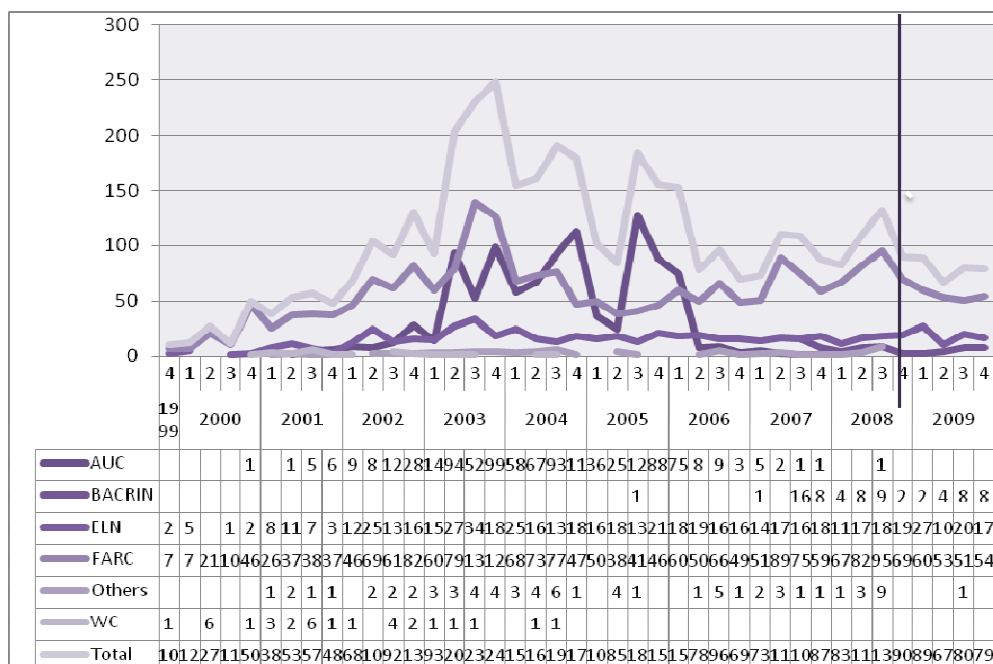
**Graph No. 1: Program Entries per Year (2000-2009)**



According to the data, there was a slight reduction in the number of children and youths entering the Consolidation Program in 2009. Two hypotheses could explain this downturn: i) the prevention activities undertaken by the GOC, NGOs and international cooperation had reached important results, or ii) the recruitment process by IAG is less visible, as CH&Y are being engaged to undertake clandestine operations, like intelligence or surveillance tasks.

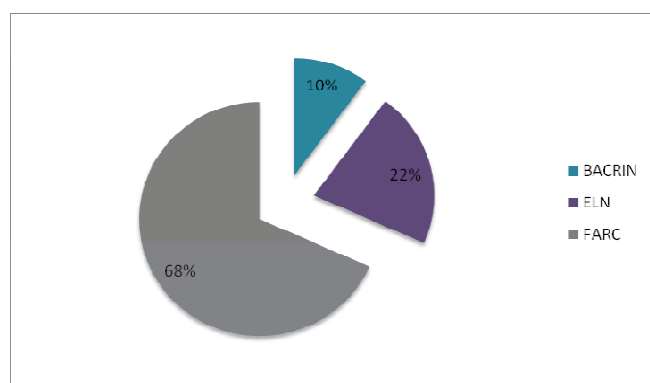
<sup>11</sup> The trends and characterization of program beneficiaries are made based on ICBF accumulated data. 4,191 Children have been assisted until December 31st 2009.

**Graph No 2: Program Beneficiaries Vs Irregular Armed Group of Origin**

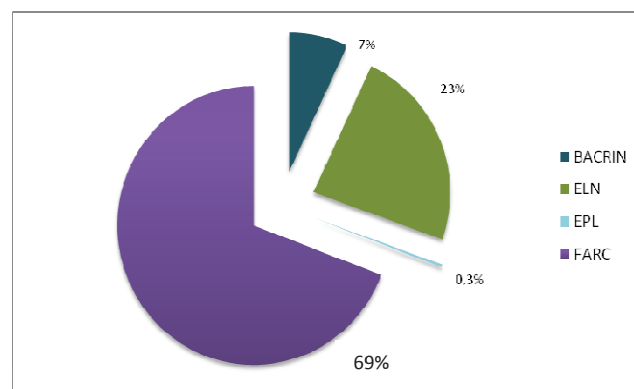


During the last quarter of the year, the number of CH&Y who entered the Program was similar to the previous quarter. Nevertheless, the number of incoming beneficiaries diminished along the year, especially during the second quarter. It is worth noting that there were no beneficiaries coming from the AUC during 2009. Although children disengaged from BACRIN are increasing in numbers, during this quarter 10% of the CH&Y who entered the program came from this IAG. A similar percentage was registered during the previous quarter (July-September 2009).

**Graph No. 3: Irregular Armed Group of Origin: October-December 2009**



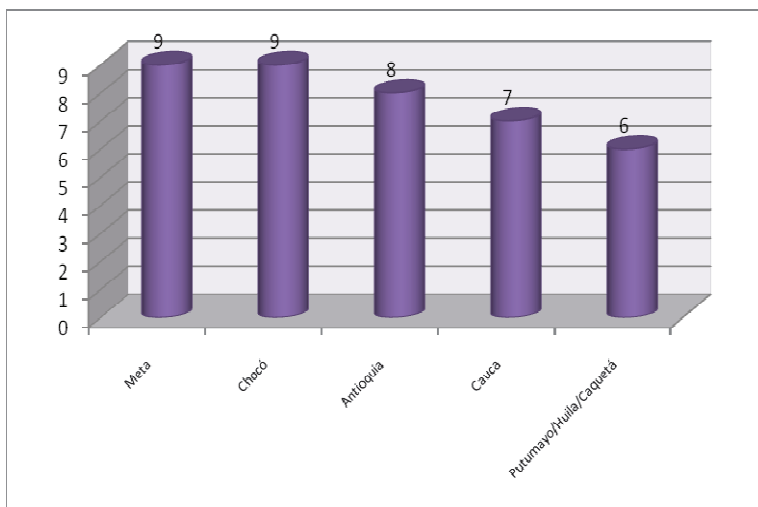
**Graph No. 4: Irregular Armed Group of Origin during 2009**





The data shows a steady trend in relation to FARC, as the main IAG which recruits children and youths in Colombia; 68% of the CH&Y disengaged came from this group during this quarter and 69% throughout 2009. ELN continues to be the second IAG where Program beneficiaries are being disengaged (21% came from this group during this quarter, and 23% during 2009).

**Graph No. 5: Disengagements Characterization**  
**Top 5: Main Departments where Children and Youth disengagements took place during this period \***



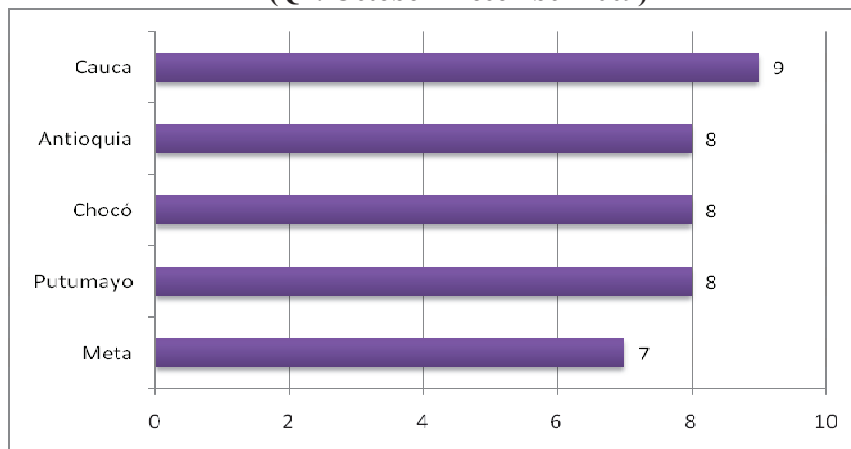
\* Number of CH&Y

Characterizing the 79 CH&Y disengaged from IAGs during this period, most of them left the armed groups in Meta (11%), followed by Chocó (11%), Antioquia (10%), Cauca (9%) and Putumayo, Huila and Caquetá (each with 8%). During the last quarter, the trend showed some changes; for the first time in the year program beneficiaries were not disengaged mostly in Antioquia or Caquetá. Putumayo made into the top 5, while during the rest of the year this department didn't show an important number of disengagements.

**Graph No. 6: Recruitment Characterization**

**Departments were Children and Youth joined IAGs –Top 5**

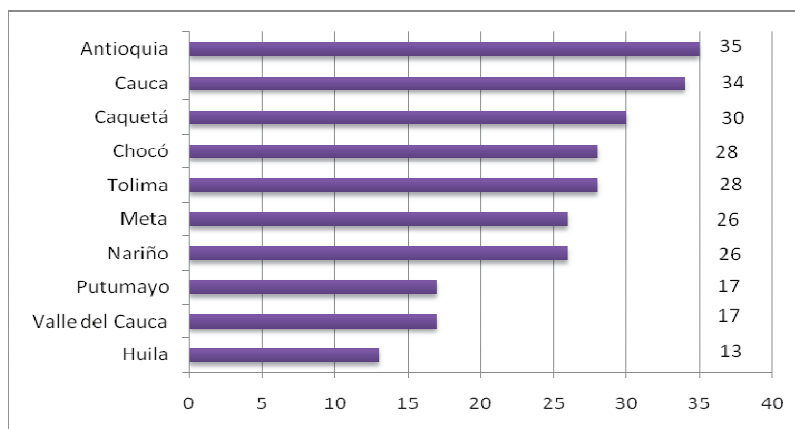
**(Q4: October -December 2009)**



\* Number of CH&Y

In the last quarter of the year, most CH&Y joined the IAGs in Cauca, Antioquia, Chocó, Putumayo and Meta; showing convergence with the place of demobilization (Graph No. 5).

**Graph No. 7: Departments where Children and Youths joined IAGs –Top 10 (2009)**

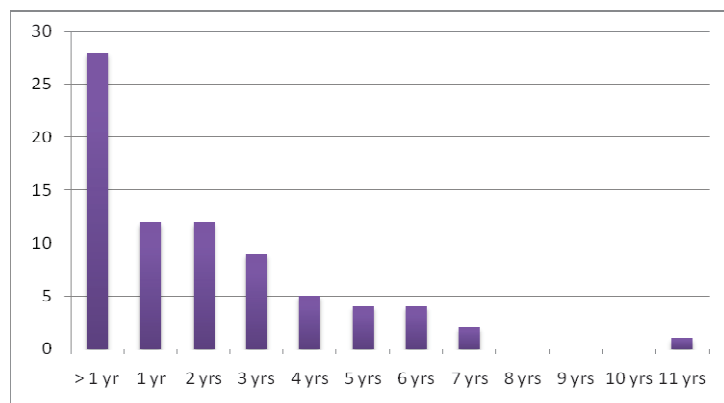


\* Number of CH&Y

Based on the information provided by CH&Y disengaged in 2009, most beneficiaries joined IAGs in the departments of: Antioquia, Cauca and Caquetá. It is worth highlighting, the difference between the overall year trend in comparison with the information in this reporting period (October-December) where Putumayo and Meta had a relevant spot in characterizing the place where CH&Y got involved with IAGs.

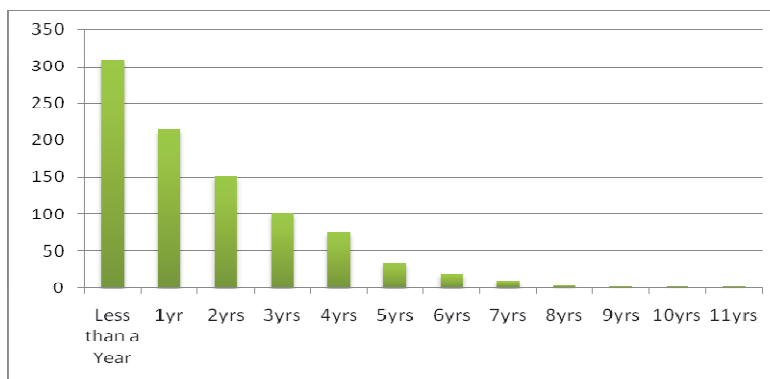
**Graph No. 8: Time spent by CH&Y with the IAG**

**(2009-4th Quarter Information)**



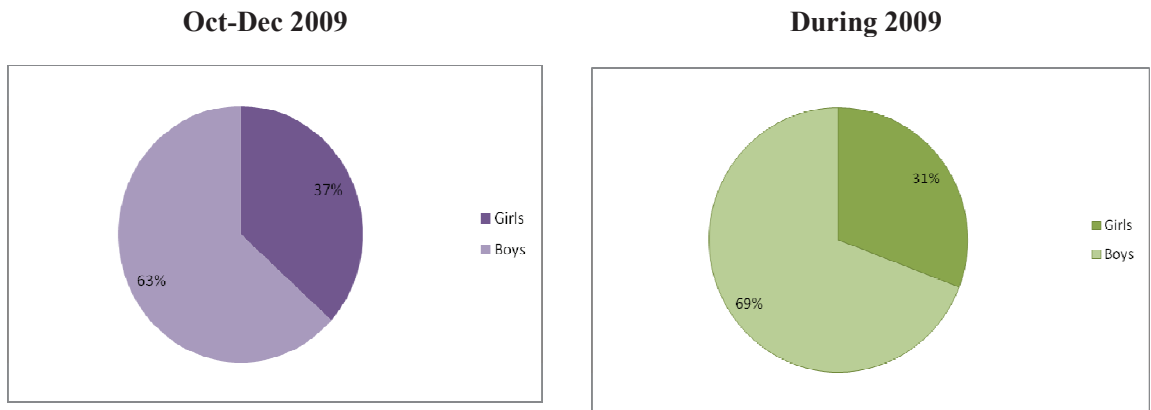
Most of the CH&Y disengaged in this period remained within the IAG less than a year, a trend consistent with the information provided by beneficiaries throughout 2009. Thirty Percent of the CH&Y who entered the program, stayed a year or two within the IAGs, a scenario which differs to the trend throughout 2009. (See graph No. 9). One (1) unusual case was registered in the quarter; a young disengaged man who had been with the FARC for 11 years.

**Graph No. 9:  
CH&Y at the**



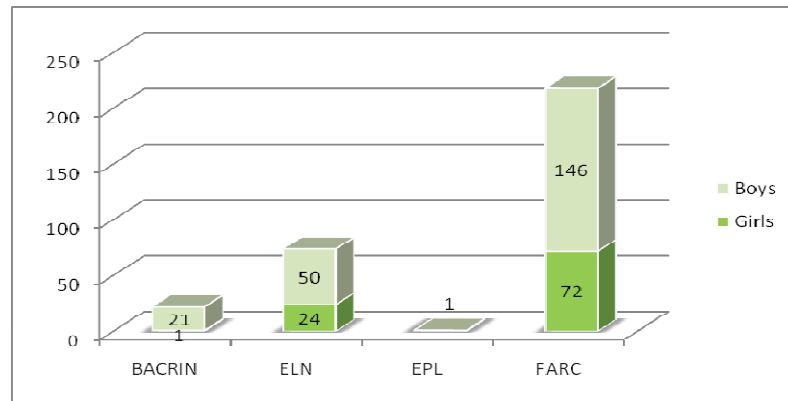
**Time spent by  
IAG (2009)**

**Graph No. 10: Program Gender Composition**



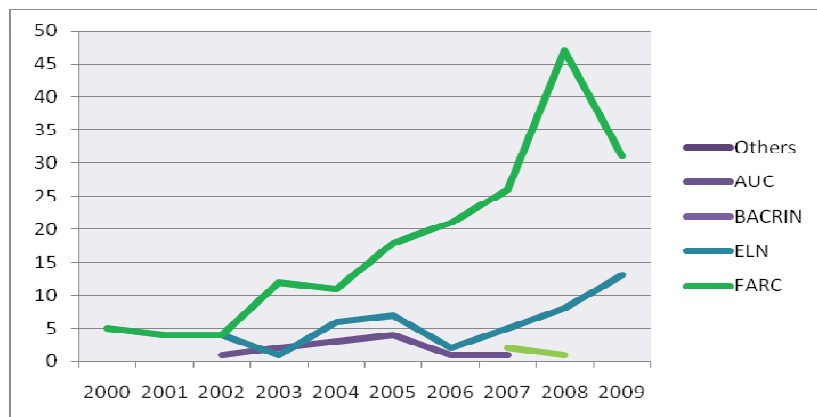
The program showed a steady gender trend: 69% of ex-combatant children and youths are boys while 31% are girls; a similar trend was registered during this fourth quarter of the year (63% vs. 37%).

**Graph No. 11: Program Gender Composition during 2009 Vs. IAG**



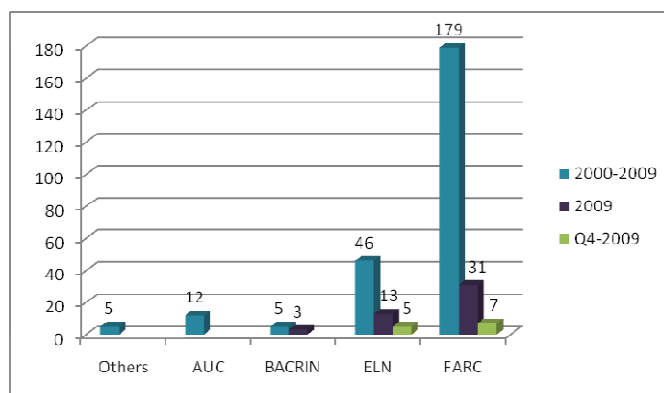
Most of the girls who entered the Program were disengaged from FARC, a situation which differs to BACRIN gender composition. During 2009 only one girl was disengaged from the criminal gangs, which from this data analysis seems to be composed mostly by boys and young men.

**Graph No. 12: indigenous participation throughout the Program**



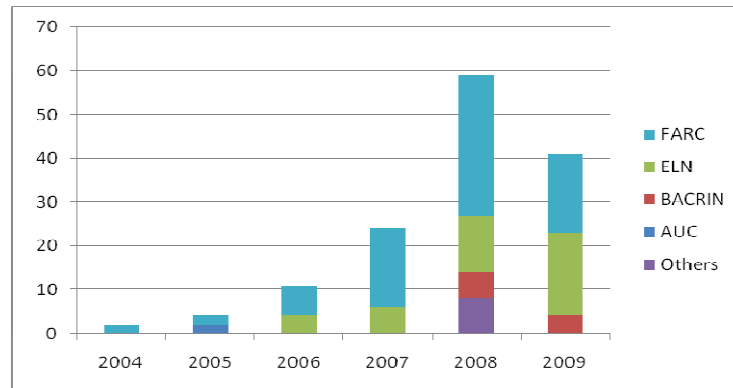
The numbers of indigenous CH&Y participating in the program are not that high, although it is worth noting that during 2009 there was an increasing trend of indigenous children and youths from ELN entering the program. This situation could possibly be explained by a major usage of indigenous CH&Y by this IAG.

**Graph No. 13: Number of Indigenous Children disengaged from Illegal Armed Groups in the Program**



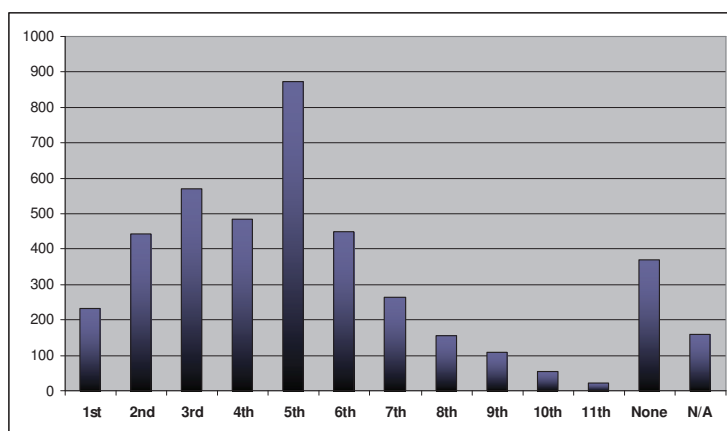
A total of 47 indigenous CH&Y entered the program in 2009. As an important element for analysis, 179 indigenous CH&Y came from the FARC throughout the program (2000-2009) and this group continues to be the IAG who recruits the highest number of indigenous children (Thirty One during 2009).

**Graph No. 14: Afro-Colombian CH&Y's participation throughout the Program  
(2000-2009)**



In the case of Afro-Colombian CH&Y who entered the program in the period (2000-2009), most of them were disengaged from FARC who according to the statistics appears as the main recruiter not only of Afro-Colombian but also of indigenous CH&Y. During this quarter (October-December), 10% of the CH&Y who entered the Program were Afro-descendants. According to the program data, a total of 41 Afro-Colombians disengaged from IAGs in 2009. It should be highlighted that consistently with last quarter's analysis, the number of Afro-Colombian's disengaged from ELN increased by 24% in 2009; 46% of Afro-Colombians disengaged from IAGs during the year came from ELN.

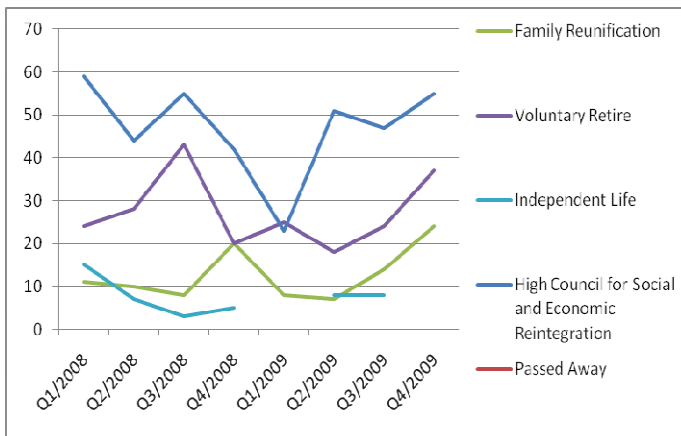
**Graph No. 15: Level of Education of CH&Y who entered the Program (1999-2009)**



The level of Education of the Program beneficiaries is very low, 62% of the CH&Y who entered the Program (2000-2009) had gone to primary school but only 20% of them had finished their 5th grade.

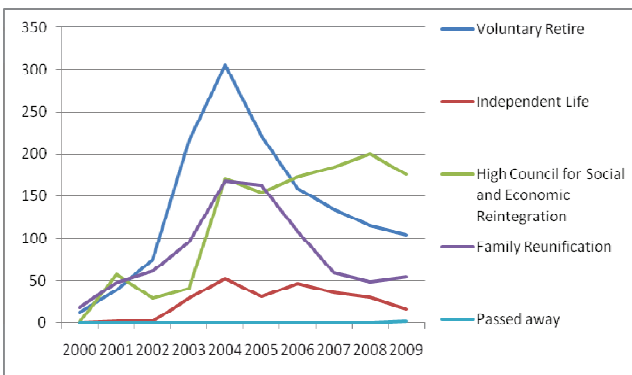


**Graph No. 16: Reasons why CH&Y left the Program in the past 2 years  
(Analysis per Quarter)**



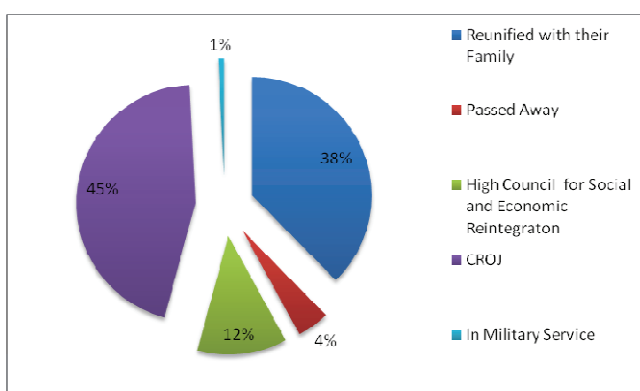
In the last quarter of the year, most of the beneficiaries who left the Program went into the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration. The second reason for leaving was voluntary retire followed by family reunification. Only during the first quarter of the year voluntary retire exceeded the number of ex-combatants who were remitted to High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration, a situation which was reverted in the next three quarters of the year.

**Graph No. 17: Reasons why CH&Y left the Program (2000-2009)**



The past four years showed a firm trend in relation to Program beneficiaries transferring into the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration Program while Voluntary Retires have diminished in numbers.

**Graph No. 18: Follow-Up on CH&Y who left the Program voluntarily (2000-2009)**



Subsequent to voluntary retirees, a follow-up is made in almost 40% of the cases. Based on the follow-up information, the Program verified that 45% of these former beneficiaries entered a CROJ and 38% reunified with their families.

**Chart No. 1 and 2: Reasons for Leaving the Program**

Fourth Quarter 2009	
Voluntarily	15
Remitted to the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration	55
Remitted to other programs of PARD	4
Reunified with their Family	24
Independent life	18
<b>Total exits from the Program</b>	<b>116</b>

2000-2009	
Voluntarily	881
Remitted to the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration	1187
Independent Life	246
Reunified with their Family	824
Passed Away	2
<b>Total exits from the Program</b>	<b>3140</b>

It is worth mentioning that during this quarter there was an increase in youths going into the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration Program, a situation which demonstrates the increasing coordination between Government institutions.

## **1. DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO UNDER-AGE EX-COMBATANTS DURING THE FOUR PHASES**

The component for direct assistance to under-age ex-combatant has two objectives: (i) promotion of extra-institutional family settings; and (ii) consolidation of pedagogical models and “tool kits” from earlier phases. In addition, the Program provides assistance to disengaged CH&Y in institutional settings and the results are included in this report.



By December 31th, 2009

## **1.1. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS**

A total of 246 disengaged children, adolescents and youths received assistance in institutional settings, of which 57 in transit homes, 178 in Specialized Assistance Centers and 11 in the Youth House. Institutional settings counted for 45 per cent of total assistance provided (in the Institutional Settings, Extra-institutional Family Settings and Protection Networks Modalities).

### **1.1.1. Transit Homes**

The three (3) transit homes in Antioquia, Santander and Valle de Cauca continued providing assistance to disengaged CH&Y. Of the total 90 contracted vacancies (30 in each department, totalling 13% of the total of vacancies contracted), 57 (10% of total in use) were being used at the end of the period. Increased artistic and recreational activities were implemented at the end of the period as a strategy for motivation and to strengthen contacts with family and/or support networks.

With the aim of improving characterization and attention in the centers, IOM presented a preliminary document, a product of the work of ICBF and IOM, for the actualization of technical administrative guidelines for contracting in the period 2010 – 2011. The material includes actualization of quality standards, strengthening processes of interaction between CH&Y and the working teams, implementation of activities to integrate local services and improving the models for psychosocial assistance focused on motivation, trust and identification on part of the CH&Y with the programme. IOM suggests the inclusion of these observations in the planning for 2010 and in the contracting of implementing partners, to guarantee high quality of partners and the identification on part of the CH&Y with the programme.

### **1.1.2 Specialized Assistance Centers (CAE)**

The Program continued providing assistance in seven (7) Specialized Assistance Centres – CAE located in Bogotá, Bolívar, Antioquia, Risaralda, Valle del Cauca and Santander. Of the total of 205 vacancies (29% of the total of the vacancies contracted) 179 were being used (32% of total in use).

The attention in the CAEs focuses on the restitution of rights and social reintegration, with an emphasis on actions to promote inclusion in social networks and community life. ICBF and IOM developed concrete actions for improved assistance, for example by mainstreaming a diversity policy for improved assistance to CH&Y belonging to indigenous groups. The actions implemented aimed at contributing to strengthen their cultural identity, assimilation of their language and integration, as well as strengthening the understanding on part of functionaries of ICBF and other services in perceiving the ethnic issues as an opportunity for social inclusion. The programme also implemented coordination actions with various institutions for improved assistance to CH&Y belonging to afrocolombian groups.

### **1.1.3 Casa Juvenil (Youth Home)**

The Youth Home in Valle de Cauca provided assistance to 11 youths, which implied that all vacancies were in use. Social inclusion was promoted by processes for the development of sustainable life plans characterized by autonomy, responsibility and the prevention of the use of Psychoactive Substances.

## **1.2 PROMOTION OF EXTRA-INSTITUTIONAL “FAMILY” SETTINGS**

Extra-institutional family settings; *Hogar Gestor* and *Hogar Tutor*, provided direct assistance to 275 disengaged CH&Y. These settings counted for 50 per cent of total assistance provided (in the Institutional Settings, Extra-institutional Family Settings and Protection Networks Modalities). The number of CH&Y assisted in extra-institutional family settings increased by 10 persons compared to the previous period (275 compared to 265) which indicates that progress was made in regards to the objective to promote the use of the family modality.

Coordination actions took place with the organization FUNOF (based in the city of Cali), which participated in a training session with the ICBF Regional Office and the University of Caldas. A proposal for the provision of 40 new vacancies is currently in process.

### **1.2.1 Hogar Tutor**

Of the total of 207 vacancies contracted by ICBF, 166 were being used with the following distribution: Bogotá 73, Caldas 33, Meta 35 and Quindío 25. In addition, 15 places were being used for children to disengaged CH&Y, distributed regionally as follows: Bogotá 6, Caldas 4, Meta 4 and Quindío 1. In these settings, attention is made to the special needs of children and their parents, including issues such as responsible parenthood and sound relationships.

The Hogar Tutor in Bogotá maintained a high coverage (73 of 80 places). The ICBF Local Office and IOM continued working for improved attention in the center. The *Hogar tutor* administrated by ICBF Regional Office in Meta, continued to increase in numbers and assisted 35 CH&Y and 4 children of disengaged youths, with special support from the Family Ombudsmen of the ICBF Local Office.

### **1.2.2 Hogar Tutor Indígena**

During the second semester of 2009, the programme implemented actions to strengthen the differential approach for guaranteeing a restitution and social integration process adapted to the needs of indigenous CH&Y. Coordination actions took place with the Regional Indigenous Council of Caldas (Consejo Regional Indígena de Caldas- CRIDEC) and the Organisation of the United Reserve Embera Cchamí (la Organización del Gran Resguardo Unificado Embera Cchamí) for the implementation of an extra-institutional family setting for disengaged indigenous CR&Y. The University of Caldas and the Indigenous Centre for Training of Ingruma – Riosucio (Centro de Capacitación Indígena de Ingruma – Riosucio) accompanied the process.

The indigenous communities expressed in the consultations that they felt unable to develop the process inside their communities for the following reasons: a) the insecurity risk, b) indigenous families are not prepared to provide protection for disengaged CH&Y because of the cultural rupture with the communities and territories c) the presence of illegal armed groups in their territories.

However, ICBF and IOM made progress on alternative strategies for disengaged indigenous CH&Y. The creation of an agriculture farm to attend CH&Y between 14 and 16 years old, belonging to indigenous and peasant communities (who are in the phases of CAE and Hogares Tutores), represented one of the mayor advancements. Furthermore, ICBF with support from IOM made progress in the actualization of the guidelines for the extra-institutional model (hogar tutor) with special attention made to indigenous groups.



A third strategy, defined in the plan with ICBF, was to train persons who attend indigenous CH&Y in the Hogares Tutores to guarantee improved knowledge about ethnic groups and provide them with useful strategies and working tools. In December a national conference called “Circle of the word and the tradition Embera” was implemented with the participation of 30 disengaged CH&Y Embera accompanied by five (5) foster families, 13 public functionaries, five (5) Embera leaders and the technical team of IOM. The conference aimed at: i) supporting CH&Y to rebuild relations with their culture; ii) providing implementing partners and families with ideas on how to support indigenous CH&Y taking into account a differential approach. Commitments were made by all the participants with responsibilities for the development of activities at local level, for the implementation of actions for the strengthening of the ethnic identity, in particular concerning language and Embera rituals.

### ***1.2.3 Hogar Gestor***

Following the establishment of three (3) new assistance units in the regions of Huila, Santander and Tolima, financed by USAID, the units centred their work in active search for disengaged CH&Y and in the initiation of assistance with the following results: Six (6) CH&Y in Tolima; six (6) in Huila. In Santander no concrete result was reached in spite of emphasis made on the importance of finding disengaged CH&Y and their families, due to that the children identified did not have the profile required.

IOM and ICBF technical teams accompanied the assistance units in Bogotá, Huila, Santander and Tolima. Working sessions for active search for provisions were complemented by the formulation and implementation of the respective PLATINFA (Spanish Acronym) in Huila and Tolima (since they were new units).<sup>12</sup>

ICBF continued, with technical assistance from IOM and with funds from USAID, the strategy of “deinstitutionalization” with the result of 218 contracted vacancies at national level- of which 109 were being used by disengaged CH&Y with their families at the end of the reporting period.

The assistance units continued supporting a total of 92 CH&Y victims of antipersonnel mines and children who have become orphans as a result of violence in the regions presented. Moreover, the program provided financial assistance for transport to school, training programs and/or recreational activities with USAID funds covering a 100 per cent of the CH&Y in *hogar gestor* in need of this assistance.

## **1.3 CONSOLIDATION OF PEDAGOGICAL MODELS AND “TOOL KITS”**

### **1.3.1 Family Meetings**

Family meetings took place in Antioquia, Bogotá, Bolívar, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Caldas and Risaralda, with the participation of 97 CH&Y accompanied by approximately 150 family members. The ICBF family guideline was used as a methodological reference point for the family meetings as well as for coordination meetings with the technical teams of the different services and the functionaries of ICBF and IOM.

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<sup>12</sup> Family Assistance Plan

The family meetings contributed to strengthening the bonds between the CH&Y and their families and their active participation social reintegration process. The meetings witnessed about the vulnerable situation in terms of economic, social and political conditions confronting these families, and underlined the importance of that technical teams are familiar with existing assistance programmes and social networks in the local context in order to adapt the assistance to the needs in that certain context.

The programme supported 507 CH&Y in developing and maintaining contacts with their families and/or social networks through the following strategies: telephone calls; visits; individual and collective meetings. 27 CH&Y of the Special Programme were identified as orphans and 105 families were in the situation of displacement, conditions which required special strategies by the technical teams.

Adaptations were made in the ICBF Family Guideline Model (Modelo Solidario) financed by USAID since its elaboration and the process of reprinting initiated. The distribution will start in January in 2010.

### **1.3.2 Capacity Building Virtual Training**

The capacity-building strategy was aimed at improving the quality of assistance in 2009 as established in the ICBF-IOM joint plan. Ten (10) ICBF Regional Offices Coordinators (Bogotá, Valle del Cauca, Risaralda, Caldas, Quindío, Bolívar, Santander, Casanare, Meta, and Arauca) finalized the virtual self-training on the tools lied down in the ICBF guidelines for attention and inclusion of families. The closing ceremony in form of two videoconferences counted with the attendance of 80 public functionaries and professionals of the technical teams. IOM provided technical assistance in the training as well as the implementation of the two final videoconferences.

The evaluation of the project indicated improved knowledge and understanding of the work with families and social networks on behalf of the functionaries and positive feedback about the project. The improved knowledge proved to be an important input for the formulation of proposals for family reunification meetings and was evident in the improved quality of these proposals at the end of the period. There is a need for continued emphasis to guarantee that the tools are used in the day to day work.

### **1.3.3 Access to Education**

The programme continued supporting actions to guarantee CN&Y access to education, given its mayor importance for social inclusion and the development of competencies for active citizenship. According to the ICBF information system, the education level among the CH&Y was as presented in the table below:

**Chart No. 3 Children and Youth in formal education**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Number of CH&amp;Y</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	44
2 <sup>nd</sup>	30
3 <sup>rd</sup>	47
4 <sup>th</sup>	47
5 <sup>th</sup>	94
6 <sup>th</sup>	78

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Number of CH&amp;Y</b>
7 <sup>th</sup>	47
8 <sup>th</sup>	33
9 <sup>th</sup>	24
10 <sup>th</sup>	20
11 <sup>th</sup>	14
Graduated	4
Vocational training programs	4
Alphabetization process	29
Information missing	49

Information was missing in regards to 49 individuals in the reports provided by implementing partners.

The program implemented different pedagogical models to guarantee CH&Y access to education. The majority of the CH&Y attained flexible models followed alphabetization programs, regular classrooms and accelerated processes of learning.

In terms of attendance, 415 CH&Y attended permanently, 26 occasionally and information was missing in regards to 14 individuals. 109 CH&Y did not attend school for various reasons including the time of year, lack of motivation, poor services.

The technical teams indicated that disengaged CH&Y require special assistance since they easily lose motivation because of learning difficulties and problems to interact with their the classmates. In addition, children and youths in dispersed contexts face difficulties in accessing education in spite of actions implemented by professionals responsible for monitoring and support.

#### **1.3.4 Access to Health**

The programme implemented actions to guarantee CH&Y access to basic health services as well as special services, since it is a crucial component for social inclusion. The technical teams of ICBF and public services continued coordination actions with local institutions to guarantee CH&Y access to health services.

In terms of coverage, seven (7) youths were affiliated to the Contributing Regime, 245 CH&Y to the Subsidized Regime and 295 attended by temporal affiliation in the “vinculados regime” until they are affiliated in the General Social System of Health (SGSSS).

ICBF reported that 35 CH&Y had some form of disability corresponding to the following types of disabilities: Nine (9) with cognitive disability, seven (7) with mental disability, 17 with physical disability and two (2) with sensorial disability. The total of these CH&Y were included in special support programs.

A total of 206 CH&Y received general medical assistance, 35 dental care, 23 sexual and reproductive health and 25 special attention. Young pregnancies continued to be an issue requiring special assistance and the professional teams provided sexual and reproductive health education emphasizing the impor-

tance of self-care and self-confidence, including the implications of motherhood and fatherhood. A total of 11 youths were pregnant and 11 were nursing mothers.

### Special Attention to Confront Sexual Abuse

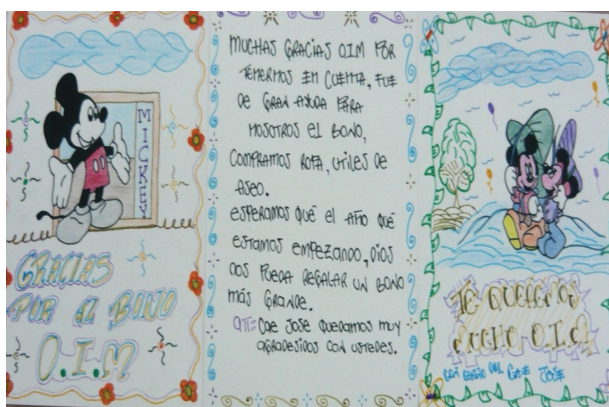
A total of 34 CH&Y reported to have been victims of sexual abuse at least once in their life time, of which eight (8) male and 26 female. The programme made progress by incorporating the variable of sexual abuse into the ICBF information system. The program also coordinated with ICBF for the inclusion of these CH&Y in the CAIVAS<sup>13</sup> programs supported by IOM and USAID.

### Prevention of the Use of Psychoactive Substances (Psu)

A total of 54 CH&Y were identified as consumers of psychoactive substances, of which four (4) children were defined as addictive, 15 as occasional consumers and 35 as social consumers.

The IOM technical team increased technical assistance to services providers for the development and implementation of work-plans and of cultural, recreational and sport events. Worth mentioning is that the youths themselves participated actively in the work by identifying cases and assisting the support processes. Nonetheless, there exist a significant number of social consumers, a situation which demands new and creative strategies for prevention, assistance and referral of cases.

### **1.3.5 Access to Cultural, Recreational and Sport Activities**



**Gratefulness for Christmas subsidies**

were used mainly for clothes and special food. This component furthermore helped youths to develop their capacities of peaceful conflict resolution, teamwork, handling frustration and understanding of social norms. The objective is to strengthen these activities further in 2010 and to integrate this component with the psychosocial module.

The programme provided 932 CH&Y access to cultural, recreational and sport activities. There were a wide range of different activities based on the opportunities and local conditions in the different contexts. Activities included cinema forums in Medellín, visits to the Entertainment Park in Bogotá, eco-tourism trips in Risaralda, traditional games in Santander and visits to the Zoo in Valle de Cauca. Moreover, sport activities were part of the daily life in all institutions. In December, a Christmas Celebration took place in Bogotá in which all CH&Y registered in the program received subsidies. The CH&Y expressed that it contributed to strengthening their sense of social integration and the subsidies

<sup>13</sup> Centro de Asistencia Integral a Víctimas de Abuso Social- Center for Comprehensive Assistance to Victims of Sexual Abuse

### 1.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation System

<i>Reintegration Conditions Index (ICR)</i>	<i>SAME</i>
<p>The ICR was transferred to the ICBF team at national level and the support units in the Transit Homes (Hogares de atención transitorio HAT) and the Specialized Assistance Centers (CAE).</p> <p>The first applications were implemented to 105 youths in HAT and the second applications to 25 individuals in CAE.</p> <p>With the aim of analyzing the progress made by CH&amp;Y in their reintegration process, ICR was applied at, at least, two occasions during the program for each individual. Advancement was made for the construction of a model for comparative individual analysis of the different applications. With this analysis action plans can be formulated for each individual to improve their integration process.</p>	<p>In the period between September and December the adjustment of variables was made to homogenize criteria and make the system more compatible to the SAME system for demobilized adults, taking into consideration security aspects and the guarantee of the rights of desvinculated adolescents and youths.</p> <p>The information was transferred to the server which also includes massive demobilizations in order to consolidate all information to one server which contains the two systems of information. This implies that the SAME system did not have any more actualizations or new registrations in the forth quarter.</p>
<i>SIMONI</i>	
This system is now under ICBF responsibility. No more reporting will be made on this subject.	

## 2. LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

This component seeks to improve service delivery for social and economic incorporation for youths who leave the program as they turn 18 years old. The component counts with three (3) objectives: (i) strengthening strategies such as the CROJ; (ii) planning for transference of CROJ responsibilities to the GOC; (iii) implementation of Colombia's new legal framework, including reparations projects to benefit ex-combatant children and youths.

### 2.1 Transference of the CROJ Model to the Government of Colombia (GOC)

An agreement was made with ACRSE for the implementation of a reintegration strategy for youths, coordinated and leaded by ACRSE. The roles and responsibilities of the different institutions involved in the reintegration process of disengaged youths were established as presented below:

#### ***The High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE):***

Provide basic services required for the reintegration process and coordinate the implementation of assistance based on the specific needs of each person:

1. Personalized psychosocial assistance
2. Health and Education
3. Vocational training
4. The formation of business plans



5. Economic assistance

***Youth Reference and Opportunity Centres (CROJ):***

Support value-added initiatives for the reintegration process:

1. Program for housing subsidies
2. Sexual and Reproductive Health
3. Recreational and sport activities for CH&Y and their families
4. Internships
5. Vocational Training for work and income generation
6. Program for assistance to CH&Y with disabilities

***International Organization for Migration (IOM):***

Financial support for the Plan and follow-up and evaluation.

The institutions coordinated an information process and a protocol for the transition, in order to guarantee the beneficiaries continued attention. The ACRSE made a commitment to provide every youth with a professional focal point in the psychosocial area for individual follow-up. The assistance centers also count with professionals in all areas.

With these developments, the model was transferred to the Colombian state and a new phase was initiated, focused on social, economic and community inclusion to strengthen the autonomy and leadership of the youths and their transformation from victims to subjects of rights enjoying their rights and duties as citizens.

## **2.2 Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ)**

The program continued supporting the CROJ, with the active participation of 1.044 disengaged youths. 204 youths previous not affiliated to any health regime or transferred from other cities, gained access to health services through processes of referral services. 408 gained access to formal education of which 47 received subsidies for transport and school materials and 479 youths participated in social and cultural activities aimed at promoting awareness and contributing to their empowerment and involvement in social networks.

In regards to identification, 67 youths received assistance to obtain the military booklet, judicial past, identification cards and 124 family-members (wives, children, parents and sisters and brothers) were remitted to the services.

The ACRSE provided assistance for reintegration to 951 youths, which represents an increase by 30 youths compared to the previous reporting period. In addition, 54 youths were in the process of becoming independent to receive these benefits.

**Chart No. 4 Assistance provided through the CROJ**

ITEMS	VALUE IN THE PERIOD	ACCUMULATED 2009
Affiliated to physical and mental Health services	204	767
Matriculated in formal education	408	1.352
Youths who received school subsidies by the CROJ	47	149
Registered in professional training	228	713
Subsidies to access training courses	47	115
Labour inclusion	161	293
Participation in social and cultural activities	479	1.632
Youths with remitted family- members	124	454
Youths who obtained legal documents	67	202
New institutions in the network	84	201
Projects presented to the Welcome Home Fund	29	139
Population benefitting of ACR reintegration services	30	951
Youths in the process of becoming independent	54	151

Insecurity problems and threats persisted during the period and six (6) youths were in risk situations which required using the security protocol. In one of the cases, the person was remitted to another city. The rest of the cases were handled through recommendations and the implementation of security measures and these cases did not require moving the persons from their place of living.

### **2.2.1 Searching strategy “Looking for Nemo”**

ICBF, ACRSE and IOM signed an agreement for the implementation of an inter-institutional work plan for verification, tracing and identification of children, adolescents and youths who have not been handed over to the authorities by the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia – AUC) during the demobilisation process under the Law 975 of 2005 (the Justice and Peace Law), and to implement the necessary actions for assisting these children. The project is currently in the phase of planning and contracting of personnel. IOM signed a bilateral agreement with ICBF for the reception and management of ICBF funds and contracted two (2) assistants (one for coordination and one for tracing) and a technical team consisting of six (6) psychologists and social workers to work in the regions.

### **2.2.2 Employment Preparation and Labour Inclusion**

Coordination actions took place between SENA, ICBF, CROJ, IOM and 19 local workshops were held in Bogotá, Antioquia, Bolívar, Meta, Quindío, Risaralda, Nariño, Tolima, Cauca, Boyacá, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Bolívar, Cesar, Santander and Valle with the participation of functionaries from the four institutions. As a result, 228 disengaged youths were referred to SENA, of which 58 were enrolled in the initial module and 116 in complementary training courses (including courses in Computing, Beauty Saloon Services, Bakery, Costumer Services, Prevention and Assistance in Disasters, Occupational Health, Administration of Small Businesses, Mechanics, Confections, handicrafts and basic English). A total of 54 youths were enrolled in titled training including Maintenance of Diesel motors, Systems

Technique, Industrial Technique, Graphic Design, Bakery, Carpentry, Medicine, Multimedia Production and Cooking.

Through the CROJ model 49 youths were remitted to complementary and titled courses at SENA and other institutions including: Corporación Juan Bosco, Centro de Capacitación Don Bosco, Centro de Capacitación CECSCOT, Corporación Nacional de Estudios, Instituto Técnico Empresarial, Comfandi, CDP del Cuero, Discenters, CEI Popayán, CECIDIC, ISER. Of the total of youth enrolled in the training, 63 received subsidies for materials and transport.

As a result of the training the youths have strengthened their competitiveness on the labour market and 161 have accepted offers from companies including companies such as Drummond, Clínica Valledupar, Constructora Los Mayales, Duflo Ltda, Carrefour, Arte y Madera, Gases de Occidente, Produvarios and Almacenes Éxito. These companies may serve as an entry point for other youths in the future.

It is worth mentioning that the training also includes a personal component aimed at the strengthening of self-confidence and autonomy and demanded the active participation of the youths themselves in the search for job opportunities. The objective for 2.010 is to search for opportunities as well as consolidation of networks among youths to promote the forming of businesses with possibilities of contracting other youths.

The mayor challenge is still the very basic level of skills, which only permits engagement in the rural labour market and non-qualified work in urban contexts, which does not provide sufficient income for an improved standard of living.

### **2.2.3 Productive Projects**

Two (2) more income generation projects were funded by ACRSE in the reporting period, totalling five (5) in 2009. 19 projects were presented and are in the process of approval.

34 productive projects received funding by the *Welcome Home Fund (Fondo Bienvenido a Casa)* in the framework of the agreement signed between Tejido Humano Foundation and IOM with funds from USAID. With these developments, the total of projects financed in 2.009 reached 89 projects.

The total of productive projects implemented by the Program have generated employment for 71 youths, working in small service and commercial companies and workshops, earning enough money for their self-sufficiency and to support their families, and some businesses also generate employment. The program provided recommendations for the expansion and growth of the businesses through reinvestment, training and diversification of the business.

## **2.3 REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAMS**

### **2.3.1 Administrative Reparation**

The Colombian National Commission for Reparation and Reconciliation (CNRR) made progress on awareness-raising and training on the subject of administrative reparation. A total of 152 persons received technical assistance through workshops and conferences focusing on explaining the implications of

administrative reparation to victims of illegal armed groups and the procedures for applying for reparation.

Despite the activities implemented, some youths and families showed resistance to meet the requisite to present all information related to the background causes and involvement in the armed group, manifesting that it implies not closing a painful chapter. In total, 974 persons participated in awareness-raising activities in 2009.

In terms of registration with the CNRR, 136 youths were included to access administrative reparation, totalling 637 youths in 2009. The CNRR notified 152 youths (through phone calls) that their cases were under analysis, reaching a total of 718 youths referred by the CROJ and with a response to their application since the initiation of registration with the CNRR in 2009.

### **2.3.2 Reparation and Reconciliation Project in Trujillo (Department of Valle, Massacre of 1990)**

Important progress was made in regards to the Reparation and Reconciliation Project in the municipality of Trujillo through the formulation of initiatives, the consolidation of coordination efforts implemented in previous months and the construction of a playground. The program counts with the active participation of three working-groups: 40 community mothers, 25 adolescents and youths of the Manguala collective and 15 from the Association of Families Victims of the Violence in Trujillo (AFAVIT).<sup>14</sup>

The three working-groups worked for a joint formulation of alternative strategies for the strengthening of social cohesion, confidence, and political action in the municipality. The following actions were implemented by the different working groups:

Community Mothers: The group formed an initiative for hydrotherapy and the construction of a swimming pool in the garden of ICBF. However, the project has encountered problems in terms of sustainability and its relation to processes for prevention of violence and abuse. The technical team is considering alternative approaches with this working-group.

Manguala Youth Group: The group formulated the initiative “Cinestress” focused on film showings in different parts of the municipality; a fixed installation in the urban area and a flexible one visiting different villages. The content in the showings and themes for discussion will be formed together with ICBF. The project aims at contributing to diminish vulnerabilities, promote increased knowledge of rights, reconstruction of social networks and to prevent re-victimization and forced recruitment by illegal armed groups.

Youth Club AFAVIT: The Youth club AFAVIT functions as a continuation of the pre-youth club AFAVIT and works to promote reconciliation processes between two polarized groups in the community; AFAVIT and the general community. The initiative formed will produce handicrafts and t-shirts to be offered to the visitors of the park and the monument constructed in memory of the victims (people from Trujillo as well as regional, national and international visitors). The idea is to also offer accompanied visits. All actions aim at promoting the park as a space for culture, education and life.

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<sup>14</sup> Asociación de Familiares Víctimas de la Violencia en Trujillo

On the whole, the idea is to reduce the different forms of vulnerability, re-victimization, and prevent forced recruitment by illegal armed groups, and that the active participation of the three groups and institutional coordination will work for the strengthening of social cohesion in the communities.

### 2.3.3 Access to Documentation

The internships (financed by USAID) supervised and coordinated by ICBF local offices and with support from the psychosocial teams of ICBF and other services, proved to be an important resource in the work with the documentation processes.

The progress in relation to identification documents was the following:

**Chart No. 5 Access to Identification Documents**

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS					
Civil Registry	Identification card (minors of age)	Identification card (over 18 years old)	In process	Military booklet	Information missing
62	311	144	45	28	2

The results presented are very important since obtaining identification documents is crucial for the youth's credibility, the sustainability of the process of restitution of rights and moreover for the strengthening of their possibilities to access social support networks.

In regards to CODA (Comité Operativo para la Dejación de Armas) documentation, the progress was as described in the table below.

**Chart No. 6 Access to CODA**

CERTIFICATION OF CODA	No.
Certified (Approved)	399
Denied	6
In process	151

In regards to penal processes, 148 were closed in the period and 416 still in process.

## Beneficiary Life Story

*“I have the receipt on how to prevent that more youths join the files: lots of love and real opportunities in life”*

These are the words of Alexis, 21 years old, who with overwhelming enthusiasm and optimism tells how his life changed as a result of financial and technical support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups, implemented by the International Organization for Migration with support from the donors.



Alexis expresses:

*“I feel it is a privilege and honour to be in this process. It has helped me to integrate in a better way with people and to support and help other youths who want to change the course of their life. In these three years as beneficiary of the Program, I have had the opportunity to study and prepare myself for a different future”.*

This young man had the possibility to finish his secondary education studies and to undertake training in business entrepreneurship and accounting, and a few weeks ago he graduated with honours as nursing assistant. Alexis is living with his sister, brother in law and his two nephews. He tells us that in the upcoming days he will realise his dream of a family-run income-generation project of a shop with supplies for medicine students. In his spare-time he is known as an excellent swimmer.

Alexis shows a firm decisiveness that with great efforts, dedication and hard work, he is able achieve all his goals, and his next aim is to obtain his own house, one of his greatest wishes.

Alexis describes how he joined the armed group.

*“I was living with my family and one of the guerrilla fronts was operating close to my house. To tell you the truth, I liked how they behaved and what they did, and I joined them voluntarily. I was with them for more than four years. During that time I developed my leadership skills and they taught me about group doctrines. I was also responsible for modifying news from the media which discredited the guerrilla as well as for the restaurant (rancho)”.*

After experiencing difficult situations and a lot of thinking, Alexis decided to flee from the armed group, because he was sure that his capacities would be valued in other contexts outside the conflict context.

*“In one occasion they sent me to run an errand, to buy some things...I thought that that was my moment to leave the group, so I took advantage of the situation and I left with a lorry. I arrived at the battalion and I handed myself over to the military”.*

Alexis looks very happy and as a young man appreciating life for the opportunity he was given through the Consolidation Program and support from USAID, an opportunity that he has made the most of. He is convinced that family and love are two priority areas to prevent that youths like him choose violence over life.



## IV. PREVENTION COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

The Consolidation Program's second objective is to work to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in accordance with the following three main objectives:

1. Providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR) for coordination and implementation of the National Plan on Prevention
2. Assist the implementation of the Child and Adolescence Code- Law 1098 of 2006- and other public policies for prevention of forced recruitment
3. Public Education and other Social Investment Initiatives:
  - Public Education and Local Level activities
  - Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunity Maps- MVRO
  - Other Social Investment

### 1. SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF RECRUITMENT (CIPR)

The major event in terms of the work of the CIPR during the reporting period was the First International Congress on Prevention of Forced Recruitment and the Use of Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime, which took place in Bogotá the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> of November. The event was organized by The Vice-presidency of Colombia, The Foundation Restrepo Barco, UNICEF, the Alliance for Children and IOM, and counted with the participation of a wide range of organizations, agencies, national and territorial authorities and the media. Disengaged CH&Y from different parts of the world witnessed about their experiences. Forced recruitment was analyzed from different angles; the judicial framework, the situation in Colombia, and the input from agencies, institutions and disengaged children and youths.



At the end of the reporting period the Committee reported the progress made in the period between January and December with the following mayor advances:

- The policy of the Committee was assimilated in 21 departments, reflected in 66 action plans, 3746 functionaries trained on the policy and there are 14 prevention programs under scrutiny.
- Actions to promote protective environments were implemented with families and communities in 49 municipalities, through 70 working sessions on the subject of the Child and Youth Public Policy, with the participation of 3.733 persons.
- The strategy to prevent violence was enforced in 55 municipalities with a participation of 789 persons in 8 working sessions.
- The participation of children and youths in local public policies was promoted by 82 social cartographies (mapping activities) with 2.349 CH&Y; 10 training sessions with functionaries; 16 systematization documents; 4 presentations of systematizations made in the COMPOS.
- Technical assistance was provided to: Local Councils on Social Public Policy in 33 municipalities with the participation of 961 persons; in 32 meetings of the local Work Tables on Childhood and Youth and in the six (6) meetings of the Local and Regional Work Tables on Prevention.

- Training took place with adolescents to prevent youth crime and the involvement in criminal gangs in 55 municipalities with 759 youths as well as meetings in the justice houses and coexistence centres.
- Social mobilization to prevent recruitment of CH&Y was implemented in 56 municipalities and in Bogotá, with the participation of 168 persons, 15 meetings with the media, three (3) prevention campaigns, 38 meetings of the media communications units of each entity which conform the commission.

## **2. THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENCE CODE- LAW 1098/06- AND OTHER PUBLIC POLICY**

### **2.1 Youth Public Policy in Meta- Agreement between the Governors Office in Meta and IOM**

The Program supported work for the strengthening of Public Policy in the department of Meta with progress made in the following areas:

#### **Youth Public Policy**

- A draft for the Youth Public Policy and document on the situation confronting youths in the department of Meta. 74 workshops for the formulation of public policy took place and 36 meetings to raise awareness among local administrations. 5438 youths (of them 2.467 male and 2.971 female) from different ethnic groups in 29 municipalities participated in the process.
- 18 youth organizations were identified and supported, of which 12 participated in the Departmental Work Tables.
- Local Youth Councils were formed in 26 municipalities. Local Youth Councils positioned themselves in 11 municipalities, and in five (5) of them elections of representatives were implemented.

#### **Public Policy on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)**

- Awareness-raising was implemented with public functionaries and community workers in seven (7) municipalities about the Public Policy on Food Security and Nutrition laid down in CONPES 113
- A diagnostic and indicators in regards to the situation of food-security and nutrition in the department and existing public services. The local population was consulted through seven (7) workshops with the participation of 150 representatives of the communities and different institutions
- The formation of the Local Committees on Food Security and Nutrition (Comités Municipales) in 29 municipalities and support for their strengthening in seven (7) municipalities.
- Technical assistance in 17 municipalities, benefitting 60 public functionaries.

#### **Implementation of an information system and Observatory for Monitoring of the Social Public Policy**

- A consolidation was made on indicators, the information gathered and its sources using the IMMAP instrument
- A document was formed for the functioning of the observatory and the following instruments were developed: a table with indicators for the follow-up and monitoring of the public policies on child-hood, youth and food-security and nutrition.



### **Strengthening of agriculture schools and farms in indigenous communities**

- There are 45 project proposals for food-security projects in 44 schools and contacts were established with indigenous groups in the four schools where project proposals were lacking
- Training sessions were implemented in education centres in Villavicencio on the subjects of organic agriculture, food-security and specific training related to the different projects, with support by SENA.

## **2.2 Child & Youth Public Policy in Nariño- Governors Office in Nariño**

The Project for the strengthening of Child and Youth Public Policy in Nariño has a special focus on preventing recruitment of CH&Y by illegal armed groups. More specifically it aims at contributing to the development of a 10 year Plan through a participatory process with CH&Y as a instrument for the implementation of the Youth Public Policy.

Activities focused on strengthening the Local Councils on Social Public Policy and the creation of the Local Youth Councils and furthermore training was held on the Child and Adolescence Code. Progress was made on the Youth Public Policy on Departmental level and the Strategy for Prevention of Recruitment. In the framework of the Prevention Strategy, the MVRO methodology was implemented in the municipalities of Tumaco and Samaniego.

The Project counted with a participation of 836 CH&Y, 119 families and 34 public functionaries and was implemented in the municipalities of Samaniego, Tumaco, Policarpa, Guaspud, Potosi y Buesaco

## **2.3 Prevention of Forced Recruitment in the department of Arauca**

The project provided technical assistance to prevent forced recruitment in Arauca in the framework of the projects described below.

### **○ Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli- CISP**

The project has two components; productive projects and pedagogical and psychosocial assistance. Of the 100 productive projects planned, 45 Business Plans were formed of which 30 are individual projects and 15 associations, benefitting 74 youths in the municipalities of Arauca, Tame and Saravena. 39 projects were approved and in the process of purchasing. Coordination actions took place with SENA and training sessions were implemented in December. The pedagogical and psychosocial component aims at promoting leadership, communication, political action and citizenship among youths and advances was made in relation to training of teachers, workshops for the exchange of experiences among CH&Y and recreational activities like theatre and dance.

### **○ Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social – Caritas**

Progress was made in the two components of the project; productive projects and Pedagogical component- *Gestores de Paz*. 55 productive projects were approved and in the process of purchasing for a value of \$9.600.000. Training sessions on the MIMA methodology took place. In the pedagogical component progress was made for the strengthening of Public Policy through the School and Community Center (Escuela y Fortalecimiento Comunitario) including the issue of

prevention of forced recruitment, benefitting 950 CH&Y directly and approximately 1000 persons indirectly.

- **CAFAM**

The program for disengaged CH&Y provided assistance to eleven (11) CH&Y (of which 7 female and 4 male) and ten (10) Pre-Youth and Youth Clubs part of ICBF programs.

- **FUNDASET**

The program consists of two components; food-security and prevention of the use of PSU in the indigenous community Sikuani. Progress was made in the area of food-security through the installation and initiation of production in fifteen (15) cultivations of vegetables. 12 of 19 families also count with animal production.



**Community Sikuani**

In the component for prevention of the use of PSU the topic was socialized with the indigenous community through individual and group strategies like cultural events, workshops and ancestral recreational practices, with the following results: Strengthening of culture and traditions and family ties; two traditional elements were recovered the ‘Tomara’ – Casa de Encuentros - and ‘Fogón Comunitario’ – community bonfire-, elements which contributed to regain positive attitudes for social relations within the community; identification of factors producing stress and the use of PSU among youths and adults including a diagnostic on the use of PSU and areas of high consumption.

### **3. PUBLIC EDUCATION - LOCAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.1 Classrooms in Peace (Aulas de paz) in Antioquia, Cesar, Magdalena and Norte de Santander**

The Program provided support to teachers part of the “Classrooms in Peace” Program. Visits took place to the Education Secretaries (SE) to include the Project for Citizenship in the “Classrooms in Peace” Program and the assignation of funds for the project in 2010.

Important progress was made in relation to evaluation of the program through an agreement with the Andes University. In regards to **evaluation of impact**, the level of improved knowledge among teachers was evaluated though a test which was compared with the test made before the training. **Evaluation of the accuracy** took place by analysis of videos showing the implementation of the programme in the educations institutions. Actualization of databases of beneficiaries was made to **evaluate the coverage** of the programme, but unfortunately data is still lacking. Lastly, actions were implemented to evaluate the satisfaction on part of the beneficiaries including quantitative as well as qualitative indicators. The analysis indicated a very high level of satisfaction maintained throughout the program.

#### **3.2 Project on Pedagogy and Child Protection in the Departments of Nariño, Putumayo, Meta and Tolima- PPN**

A draft was made for a training module for teachers, taking into account both theoretical and practical aspects. Regional capacity building meetings were held in Líbano and Ibagué (Tolima) and in Mocoa

(Putumayo). In addition, technical assistance visits took place to each of the education institutions to support the development of proposed activities. The Pedagogical Support Teams were strengthened through regular meetings with the teachers to increase their knowledge about the project in the different regions.

A meeting was organized in Mocoa, Putumayo, with the objective of developing mechanisms for participation, confront the problem of depolarisation and promote peaceful conflict resolution in the schools, based on the pedagogic strategies developed in the project.

Training session for teachers were implemented in the school Las Palmas in Villavicencio for the realisation of the third regional teachers meeting. The Ministry of Education provided assistance to each of the Education Secretaries.

### **3.3 Formulation of agreements for coexistence – Aguablanca District, Cali (Valle de Cauca)**

The project finalized the 31<sup>st</sup> of December with 413 CH&Y benefiting from its activities. In total, 42 workshops on the theme of “life projection plans” as well as 40 weekly meetings were held. The six (6) Youth Houses - Casas de Restauración Juvenil Francisco Esperanza continued to be in use with a high level of efficiency and credibility.

About 309 youths benefited from orientation and support in the construction of their life plans. The support also included follow-up to graduated youths and children who used to live in the street. 376 youths in the risk of forced recruitment were registered and participated in the activities in the Youth Houses. In addition, 67 youths participated occasionally as well as 90 youths who were in the process of getting away from living in the street.

Furthermore, advances were made in terms of the following actions: 40 individual assessments with youths; 51 assessments with families; 180 plans for individual support, 149 plans for family support, 12 sessions of sporty workshops, 2 sessions on salsa, 14 on contemporary dances. In addition, 65 sport activities place with the participation of the families and the general community.

The program assisted 24 workshops on restorative justice for youths participating in the program and 24 workshops for awareness-raising on Restorative Justice.

Four (4) training sessions were held on business administration with youths who lead the three (3) units of production as well as one (1) workshop on the Integral Model for Marketing and Business Administration- MIMA. Business plans were formed according to the MIMA model. Three (3) production units were installed: technical service of computers and reparation of mobile phones, aluminium and glass manufacturers and a beauty saloon.

### **3.4 Prevention of Forced Recruitment- Granja Integral (Farm), Municipality of Planadas, Tolima**

The Project aimed at improving the livings conditions of peasant youths in the risk of forced recruitment in the municipality of Planadas, involved 202 youths in training on fish cultivation in the period. The first phase of the project focuses on socialization processes with the communities and institutions, a diagnostic and improvements of the infrastructure of the Education Institution Andes (Institución Educativa de los

Andes). The Program is responding to the special attention required given that there is a high presence of illegal armed groups in the area and unemployment among youths constitutes a risk factor for recruitment.

#### **4. VULNERABILITY, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITY MAPS (MVRO)**

##### **4.1 Promoting the Rights of Children, Adolescents and Youths and Strengthening the Child and Youth Public Policy – Municipio de la Gabarra, Norte de Santander**

The program implemented actions for the identification of risks, threats, vulnerabilities and opportunities confronting youths in the Education Institutions in La Gabarra. A workshop was held for socializing the proposal among institutions and an additional one on implementation of the MVRO methodology. Moreover, six (6) workshops on MVRO were implemented with the CH&Y and their families, accomplishing the established objective to a 90 per cent. 600 CH&Y participated in the project, corresponding to an accomplishment of the objective to a 100 per cent.

The participation of ICBF was crucial for the development of the different activities. Likewise, SENA, the Mayors Office in Tibú, the Family Welfare Office in Tibú, the Secretary for Economic Growth, the Secretary for Social Development and the Secretary of Education participated in initiating the work with the MVRO and manifested commitment to support the different youth initiatives emerging as a result of the work with the MVRO.

##### **4.2 Prevention of Forced Recruitment in the Department of Meta**

The MVRO methodology was implemented in the municipalities of Villavicencio, Granada and el Castillo. Youth initiatives were developed with the participation of youths and 13 initiatives identified. The plan was formed for implementation of the MVRO methodology with the youths and families in the three municipalities.

##### **4.3 Prevention of Forced recruitment and the Use of Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups in Antioquia- The adventure of Life (La aventura de vivir)**

The Project initiated in September in the municipalities Caucasia, Nechí, Anorí, Ituango and Valdivia with the aim of strengthening prevention mechanisms for the population most affected by forced recruitment and the use of CH&Y in violent dynamics, by a rural, urban and recreational approach, benefited 243 children (of which 111 male and 132 female), 471 adolescents and 310 youths, in the period from its initiation to the end of the reporting period.

The recognition of the project on part of the participants witnessed about the success of the project. Teacher's networks were established in the municipalities and professionals in the area of education manifested their willingness to work with the project. Progress was made in regards to identification of CH&Y's knowledge about their rights, the routes for accessing protection services, their plans for the future as well as risks related to recruitment and participation of CH&Y in the activities of illegal armed groups.

#### **4.4 Promoting the rights of Children, Adolescents and Youths and Strengthening the Child and Youth Public Policy – TO BE FOR LIFE (SER PARA LA VIDA) Riosucio (Caldas), Resguardo Indígena – Pirza and San Lorenzo; Parcialidades Indígenas –La trina and Cauromà**

The Program supported the formulation of strategies for prevention of forced recruitment through improved access to education, development and strengthening of youth organizations and by assisting the construction of the Child and Youth Public Policy.

The project was initiated in October through the implementation of a workshop on MVRO. The project was socialized with the Embera Community in four (4) reserves and agreements were made for the implementation of activities to empower the community, promotion of the rights of CH&Y and the implementation of the Public Policy laid down in the Law 1098. However, it is worth mentioning that the strategy will be based on the comprehension of child protection in the community in order to develop a differential approach based not on a western perspective but on the perspectives of the indigenous people.

Work was initiated with the community on the MVRO methodology and the work will continue in 2010 to promote that indigenous leaders take on responsibility for the work.

#### **4.5 Education, Youth and Development in Rural Areas- Northern Area of the Department of Nariño**

The program aims at preventing recruitment of CH&Y by strengthening the pedagogical strategies in formal education as well as in technical and employment training and is implemented by the Comité Departamental de Cafeteros.

The program assisted three (3) workshops in the municipalities of Policarpa, Andes and Colón with the participation of representatives of institutions working with CH&Y. In each workshop two (2) risk factors and two (2) protective factors were identified.

The risk factors identified included: school desertion; the lack of opportunities to access university studies; the idea of easy and quick money; in periods of vacations children and youths engage in activities linked to the production of cocaine; the lack of programs for CH&Y and lack of commitment on part of local administrations. Protective factors identified were: the formulation and strengthening of COMPOS; establishment and strengthening of Youth and Pre-Youth Clubs; presence of International Development Agencies; interest on behalf of the Mayors Office to develop protection programs for CH&Y; the lack of presence by illegal armed groups; willingness by Education Institutions to work for the active protection of CH&Y.

The project initiated individual sessions with families in Colon to assess the family situation, vulnerabilities and opportunities. In addition, training sessions took place on formulation of projects (including technical and financial aspects) and the MIMA tool for teachers responsible for the identification of potential areas for productive projects in each municipality.



## 4.6 Regional and National Awareness Campaigns

A celebration in memory of the ten years of the ICBF Program for Prevention of Recruitment of Children and Adolescents by IAG and Assistance to Desvinculated CH&Y, the event *Regálame tu Paz* (Give me Your Peace) took place in Bogotá the 12th and 13<sup>th</sup> of November. 204 children, adolescents and youths, 58 professionals and six (6) foster home mothers (*madres tutoras*) from the regions of Antioquia, Bolívar, Bogotá, Caldas, Cauca, Meta, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Valle as well as 80 representatives of institutions involved in the work of ICBF at national level participated actively in the event. The objective was to make an explicit recognition of desvinculated children, adolescents and youths and providing a space for exchange of experiences, which will serve as input for processes to strengthen the capacities of the CH&Y and social networks.



**Youths participating in the concert “give me your peace”**

The event counted with three different spaces for reflection: Histories of the Conference (*Historias del Encuentro*) focused on strengthening the self-confidence of the CH&Y and their trust in others; I am a Citizen (*Yo, ciudadano*) for discussions on important capacities and processes for social integration; All for One Country (*Todos un solo País*) about how different experiences can contribute to the construction of a country. The activities included different methodologies to fulfil the objectives: creative; pedagogical, participating and individual.

## 5 OTHER SOCIAL INVESTMENT

### 5.1 Prevention Program “Wellbeing in Our Homes”- *Vivienda con Bienestar*- ICBF- IOM



**Implementation of the inquiry- needs assessment**

An agreement – NAJ- 357– was made with ICBF for the initiation of a prevention program with funds from ICBF and USAID. The program was initiated in October with the contracting of implementing partners in the following 19 departments: Antioquia, Arauca, Atlantico, Bolivar, Caldas, Cauca, Caqueta, Cesar, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, Risaralda, San Andres, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle de Cauca.

The program aims at implementing training sessions and assistance to families benefitting from housing subsidies, families in situation of displacement or other vulnerable situations, in order to diminish the risks of forced recruitment by IAG. More specifically, the program will work to prevent

intra-family violence, violence against children, gender and sexual violence and abuse and promote peaceful coexistence, access to public and support services, safe and sound environments and the construction of a democratic culture. Taken as a whole, the project seeks to strengthen protective environments in families and communities through the implementation of a diagnostic of the situation, accompaniment of families, psychosocial support and remittance to support services.

IOM provided technical assistance to ICBF and implementing partners. In the first phase of the project, from October to December 2009, the program accomplished the total of the objectives established with the following main results:

- The program initiated with the implementation of a training workshop in Bogotá, with the participation of one representative from each of the 19 ICBF Regional Offices, ICBF at national level, 19 representatives of the implementing partners, the technical team of IOM national office and the monitors in IOM field offices.
- The training was replicated in each of the 19 regions, with the participation of the total of family educators contracted, coordinated by the technical teams of the implementing partner with support from the ICBF Regional Offices and IOM Field Offices.
- The family educators carried out a diagnostic (in the form of an inquiry) with families listed by ICBF, to assess the situation in the families.
- In terms of families benefitting from the project, 32.065 families were identified as beneficiaries and the diagnostic were carried out with 32.039 families (corresponding to an accomplishment of 92 per cent of the objective of 34.724 families).

The total of the 19 implementing partners were selected for the continuation of the project in 2010, which will focus on training sessions, accompaniment and psycho-social support to the families.

## **5.2 Strengthening of the Strategy Time to Play (Tiempo de Juego)**

The project Time to Play was initiated in Altos de Cazuca (Cundinamarca), with the participation of 403 CH&Y in the following ages: 90 children in the age of five (5) to eight (8); 152 children in the age of nine (9) to twelve (12); and 131 adolescents and youths in the age of thirteen (13) to seventeen (17).

In Cartagena 110 CH&Y in the following ages participated in the project: 25 children in the age of five (5) to eight (8); 30 children in the age of nine (9) to twelve (12); and y 55 adolescents and youth in the age of thirteen (13) to seventeen (17).

The program provided support for CH&Y and promoted their participation in sport, artistic and pedagogic activities. Moreover, the project is currently looking at the possibility to initiate income generation projects in cooperation with the Foundation Arcángeles.

## **5.3 Strengthening Mechanisms for Prevention of the Use of CH&Y by IAG**

The programme continued the work with the community of *Padres Somascus* to prevent forced recruitment of CH&Y living in townships on the outskirts of Medellín and Rionegro. By using the MVRO methodology the program identified CH&Y between six (6) and eighteen (18) years old and risk factors they are subject to.

## **5.4 Strengthening Family Projects to Improve the Living Conditions of Communities in Emerald Areas, Municipalities of Muzo and San Pablo de Borbur**

The program continued the work with families with children in risk of forced recruitment and reached the following results: 48 persons were remitted to health services; 20 persons gained access to the education system; three (3) persons were included in alphabetization programs; 48 persons gained access to training

## 5.6 Youth Coexistence in Bogotá – Jóvenes Conviven por Bogotá, the Mayors Office of Bogotá



**Presentation of musical group of youths**

Two cooperation agreements were signed. One between The District Secretary (La Secretaría Distrital de Gobierno), the Fund for Vigilance and Security (el Fondo de Vigilancia y Seguridad) and IOM to prevent recruitment of youths by illegal armed groups and other forms of violence and coexistence problems. The other agreement was signed with the Association Proactiva to give administrative support to youth organizations benefiting from the project. A total of 102 organizations were selected by the Technical Committee out of the 452 which applied to participate in the project.

## 5.7 The Youths have the Word Strategy- Los Jóvenes Sí



**Youths meeting**

The second phase of the project counted with the participation of 1800 children, adolescents and youths in public and private institutions responsible for protection, care and education to CH&Y. Activities were implemented in cooperation with institutions responsible for guaranteeing the rights of CH&Y, prevention of violations, protection and restitution of rights at the national, departmental and local level and in indigenous Reserves (Resguardos).

## 5.8 Special Support to Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Communities [Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF)]

Financial resources for this project are still pending. IOM maintained contacts with stakeholders in Tumaco, Buenaventura and Quibdo, for initiation of the project when the funds are available.



## Beneficiary Life Story: “An aroma of dreams”

### Project Coffee shop Espresso Éxtasis

Thanks to technical assistance from the Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal armed Groups and funds from The United States Agency on International Development (USAID), the dream of a coffee shop came true.

In Buenavista, a municipality in the “eje cafetero” in the department of Quindío, 22 youths between 12 and 21 years old have become successful businessmen by commercializing the typical product of their region, coffee, and at the same time converting themselves into role models who make good use of their spare-time and take active distance from violence.



The roots to the project goes back to 2003 when the group Extasis was formed to take part in forums and cultural activities organized by Colcien-cias and the University of Quindío. In 2004 Extasis established themselves as Club Extasis in the framework of the Youth Clubs of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare and gained access to, and experience in, recreational activities, art workshops, scientific forums and environment projects as well as capacity-building for personal development.

Over time the idea of forming a productive project grew stronger and they soon began to produce and sell cookies- Extaharinas- in the municipality and the department. With this development they started to learn more about planning, marketing, production, design and publicity.

*“Along with the process of inventing the recipe, making and selling the cookies, we turned braver, more confident and committed to our cause and with that, real visionaries”* tell the youths who formed part of the project.

The social responsibility has been a continued component of their work and in 2007 they implemented the “Plan Padrino”, a project for transferring their experience to children in rural areas through regular visits, pedagogical support and motivation activities to stimulate their creativity. The aspiration of a further productive project made them to participate in different business fairs and in 2008 the dream of a coffee shop was turned into reality. This was possible thanks to support from the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF), COMFENALCO Quindío, the Mayors Office in Buenavista, The United States Agency on International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), through the Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ) managed by COMFENALCO Quindío. The project included a further objective, namely to prevent violations of the rights of children and adolescents and their participation in all forms of violence.

The coffee shop Espresso Éxtasis was established as a non-profit association and its partners are made up by the youths of the Club Éxtasis. The shop is located in the main square in Buenavista and was lent by the local administration (in commodate) for a period of twenty years. The equipment, other material and the technical and business preparation was obtained through technical and financial support from the CROJ. The shop is an innovation in the town since there is no other business offering coffee in attractive presentation. The profits gained are reinvested in the association, in the working-group of the Pedagogical Institute of Buenavista (el semillero educativo del Instituto Educativo Buenavista) and in some cases in social work carried out by the youths of Extasis.

Juan, one of the founders and partners of Extasis expresses:

*“The idea of the project goes further than establishing the coffee shop; the idea is to convert the club into a self-sufficient non-profit association and designating the incomes to the formation of entrepreneur initiatives and training for the youths who join the group.*

*The shop is an important experience in various aspects and for a lot of people, but in particular for us in the group, because the experience of funding it and the satisfaction of maintaining it, we feel like a family who have given birth to something beautiful which we, as well as the community, love and we feel very proud.*

*Our shop draws the attention of local people as well as foreigners who come to visit and who want to get to know our shop and the products. We are careful to give friendly service to all our costumers, because we never forget the great success it means having a business like ours, which makes us feel capable, valued, productive and included in society. The social commitment we have had since forming the business never stops to grow.”*

## V. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR COLOMBIANIZATION

### 1. Exit Strategy Planning

During this quarter IOM continued providing technical assistance to ICBF for efficient and effective development of activities, and to institutionalize best practices and methodologies, with the following main results:

- As a response to a request from the ICBF General Directory, the programme provided consultancy services for improved services and working plans in the institutions in Bucaramanga, Pereira and Bogotá. The work resulted in implementation of necessary adjustments, with special emphasis made on infrastructure and logistics. ICBF will present a final report and proposal in the beginning of 2010 for improving the total of services and is requesting continued technical assistance by IOM.
- OIM continued providing technical assistance and support with special emphasis on institutional coordination, family reunification and special activities related to Christmas celebrations
- The technical team assisted the ICBF regional offices in Medellín, Valle del Cauca (Trujillo Project), Bolívar and Santander (Hogar Gestor), by follow-up, support and recommendations for solutions for the process developed in each region.

### 2. ICBF assumes implementation responsibility

- The *Reintegration Conditions Index (ICR)* was transferred to the ICBF team at national level and the support units in the Transit Homes (Hogares de atención transitorio HAT) and the Specialized Assistance Centers (CAE).
- The process of improving the registry of information of CH&Y is now under ICBF responsibility (SIMONI).

### 3. Consolidation of key GOC partners: “the four Rs”

- The CROJ model was transferred to the GOC through the agreement made with ACRSE for the implementation of a reintegration strategy for youths, which will be coordinated and leaded by ACRSE.
- Through its prevention projects, IOM **strengthened** different Colombian institutions in the following Departments:
  - Antioquia
  - Arauca
  - Caldas
  - Cesar
  - Magdalena
  - Meta
  - Nariño
  - Norte de Santander
  - Tolima
  - Chocó

- **Capacity building** was reinforced through training and technical assistance to GOC entities
  - Office of the Inspector General
  - National Ministry of Education
  - National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR)
  - Working Tables on Recruitment Prevention Strategies in Antioquia and Chocó
  - Secretary for Social Integration (SDIS)
  - Governor Office in Meta, Nariño
  
- **Capacity-building for Teachers and other professionals in the Education Sector based on the material “Strengthening Bonds in the Early Childhood- Tejiendo Vínculos desde la Primera Infancia”**

The project aims at promoting resilience and strengthening affective bonds among families in vulnerable regions in the country. The methodology focuses on pedagogical and creative activities for the strengthening of attitudes, aptitudes and capacities to interact with others from early childhood. The project is implemented in coordination with ICBF, The Ministry of Education and the implementing partner Synapsis and based on training sessions with approximately 5000 families, public functionaries and professionals in the Education Sector in the following seven (7) departments: Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Magdalena, Nariño and Valle del Cauca.

In November and December capacity-building sessions were implemented; one (1) at national level with the participation of 15 persons; ICBF and MEN functionaries and the coordinators of Synapsis in each region. A total of seven (7) training sessions took place at regional level. The established objective of training 280 functionaries at regional level was accomplished to a 91 per cent (254 persons of the 280) with a participation in the different departments as follows: Cauca 43, Cesar 38, Chocó 26, Córdoba 39, Magdalena 37, Nariño 32 and Valle del Cauca 39.

## **VI. DIFFICULTIES & LESSONS LEARNED**

- The virtual self-training in the tools laid down in the ICBF guideline for attention and inclusion of families (Modelo Solidario) stimulated the use of the tool by ICBF functionaries in their daily work with disengaged CH&Y and strengthened the joint work by local teams.
- The event for the celebration of the ten years of the ICBF Program generated recognition about the program and disengaged CH&Y on behalf of society besides the exchange of experiences.
- The implementation of pedagogic activities for the celebration of Christmas reduced the number of voluntary returns to the armed groups and strengthened the sense of belonging to a social inclusion process.
- The experience in the period witnessed about how formulation of public policies demands great efforts in terms of awareness-raising and dissemination of information. The experience in Meta underlined the importance of providing information since youths, public functionaries and community representatives expressed that they did not have knowledge about the normative framework.
- The design and establishment of the Observatory on Social Policy and the system of information in Meta are models which permit evaluation, analysis of public policy and accountability, which should be documented and in the case of the Observatory (documented) in the form of a publication.
- In Meta, the Program experienced problem in the articulation with the Governor Office and other institutions in terms of facilitation of meetings and agreements and access to information needed for achieving the results established. Therefore, IOM strengthened the office in Villavicencio for improved coordination and access to information.

## **VII. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT PERIOD**

- Formulate a Joint Plan ICBF-IOM for 2010 by the technical teams of the two institutions and with participation of USAID
- Strengthen the differential approach on ethnicity through the Hogares Tutores specialized for CH&Y belonging to indigenous groups
- Continue the realisation of family reunification meetings
- Finish the publications related to the commemoration of the ten years of the Program
- Conclude the transference of Individual Reintegration Condition Index (IICR) to the services of Hogar Gestor at national level.
- Implement the model for analysis of the results of the IICR at national level

- Integrate the recreational, cultural and sport activities component with the psycho-social component
- In the frame-work of the CROJs establish agreements with institutions specialized in providing assistance to CH&Y using PSU and to CH&Y in need of special psychological support, since the recognized institutions at national level are very expensive and access to their services is complicated due to lack of flexibility.
- Consolidate the methodologies used by ACRSE and the CROJs
- Continue to progress on the development of the strategy for prevention of forced recruitment of indigenous and afrocolombian children and youths
- Strengthen the process of accompanying communities in the work with the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps (MVRO)
- Initiate a process for the actualization and development of the Indigenous Legal System
- Develop a strategy for strengthening the education process of CH&Y disengaged from illegal armed groups
- In response to a request made by ICBF for a project to record life stories of previous beneficiaries (closed cases), IOM and ICBF formulated a preliminary proposal. The project will serve as a memory and evidence of the experiences of CH&Y beneficiaries. When formalized and approved, the project will be initiated at national level, since the histories are dispersed throughout the country.

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS

During this quarter important progress was made in regards to accomplishing the goals established:

1. The Program made advances in the **promotion of extra-institutional “family” settings**. The number of CH&Y assisted in these modalities (*Hogar Tutor and Hogar Gestor*,) increased by 10 persons compared to the previous period (275 the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2009 compared to 265 the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2009). The balance between family and institutional settings improved this quarter in comparison with the period July- September; of the total of 593 CH&Y assisted in the last quarter, 53% were assisted through the institutional component versus 47% in family environment settings. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, the proportion was 50- 50 per cent.
2. Improving the quality in the assistance given to indigenous groups is an important challenge for ICBF and IOM. During the period progress was made in the actualization of the guidelines for the extra-institutional model (*hogar tutor*) with special attention made to indigenous groups. In addition, personnel who attend indigenous CH&Y in Hogares Tutores received training to guarantee improved knowledge about ethnic groups and useful strategies and working tools.
3. **Pedagogical models and “tool kits”** developed were used and improved during the period. Moreover, different needs were identified to improve and strengthen some of the services given to CH&Y:
  - The family reunification meetings continue to be an important element to support CH&Y’s reintegration process. To consolidate this strategy, adaptations were made in the ICBF Family Guideline Model (Modelo Solidario) and the process of reprinting initiated. In addition, the virtual self-training in the tools lied down in the ICBF guidelines for attention and inclusion of families was finalized, with the participation of 80 public functionaries and professionals of the technical teams.
  - The majority of CH&Y were involved in educational processes (93%). However, more efforts need to be made to guarantee special assistance to disengaged CH&Y since they easily lose motivation as a result of learning difficulties and problems to interact with their the classmates.
  - Young pregnancies continued to be an issue requiring special assistance and the professional teams provided sexual and reproductive health education emphasizing the importance of self-care and self-confidence, including the implications of motherhood and fatherhood.
  - Regarding victims of sexual abuse, progress was made for the inclusion of these CH&Y in the ICBF CAIVAS Program.
  - The *Reintegration Conditions Index (ICR)* was transferred to the ICBF team at national level and the support units in the Transit Homes (Hogares de atención transitorio HAT) and the Specialized Assistance Centers (CAE).
4. In the framework of the agreement made with ACRSE for the implementation of a reintegration strategy for youths, the **CROJ model** was transferred to the GOC and a new phase initiated, focused on social, economic and community integration to strengthen CH&Y’s autonomy and leadership and their transformation from victims to subjects of rights enjoying their rights and duties as citizens. In the income generation area, 161 youths accepted offers from companies

(as a result of employment training) and besides this, the income generation projects have generated employment for 71 youths.

5. Regarding **reparation and restitution of rights**, significant advances were made through i) technical assistance in the administrative reparation process, ii) the Reparation and Reconciliation Project in the Municipality of Trujillo, where three working-groups worked for a joint formulation of alternative strategies, iii) support to CH&Y in obtaining identification documents.
6. A range of activities were developed in the **prevention component** through different projects in coordination with local institutions and communities to reduce the risk of recruitment by IAG. 18 projects were in the process of execution (most of them initiated in this period) providing support to public policy activities at departmental and municipal level, public education initiatives and application of the MVRO. 16,682 CH&Y benefitted from these initiatives during the period. The mayor results during the reporting period were as follows:
  - The First International Congress on Prevention of Forced Recruitment and the Use of Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Crime, took place in Bogotá the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> of November
  - Workshops on Youth Public Policy were held at national and region level in the framework of the Local Social Policy Council (COMPOS) in some municipalities of Nariño.
  - The presentation of a draft for Youth Public Policy and a document on the situation confronting youths in the department of Meta. There are 45 project proposals for food-security projects in 44 agriculture schools and farms in indigenous communities in the department.
  - Progress was made on initiatives for Prevention of Forced Recruitment in the department of Arauca. Installation and initiation of production took place in fifteen (15) vegetable cultivations and 55 productive projects were approved and in the process of purchasing.
  - The project on coexistence in the Aguablanca District finalized the 31st of December. In total, 42 workshops on the theme of “life projection plans” as well as 40 weekly meetings were implemented. About 309 youths benefitted from orientation and support in the construction of their life plans.
  - A celebration in memory of the ten years of the Program for the Restitution of the Rights of Desvinculated Children, Adolescents and Youths; the event Regálame tu Paz (Give me Your Peace), took place in Bogotá in November, reinforcing awareness about forced recruitment.



## **X. APPENDICES**

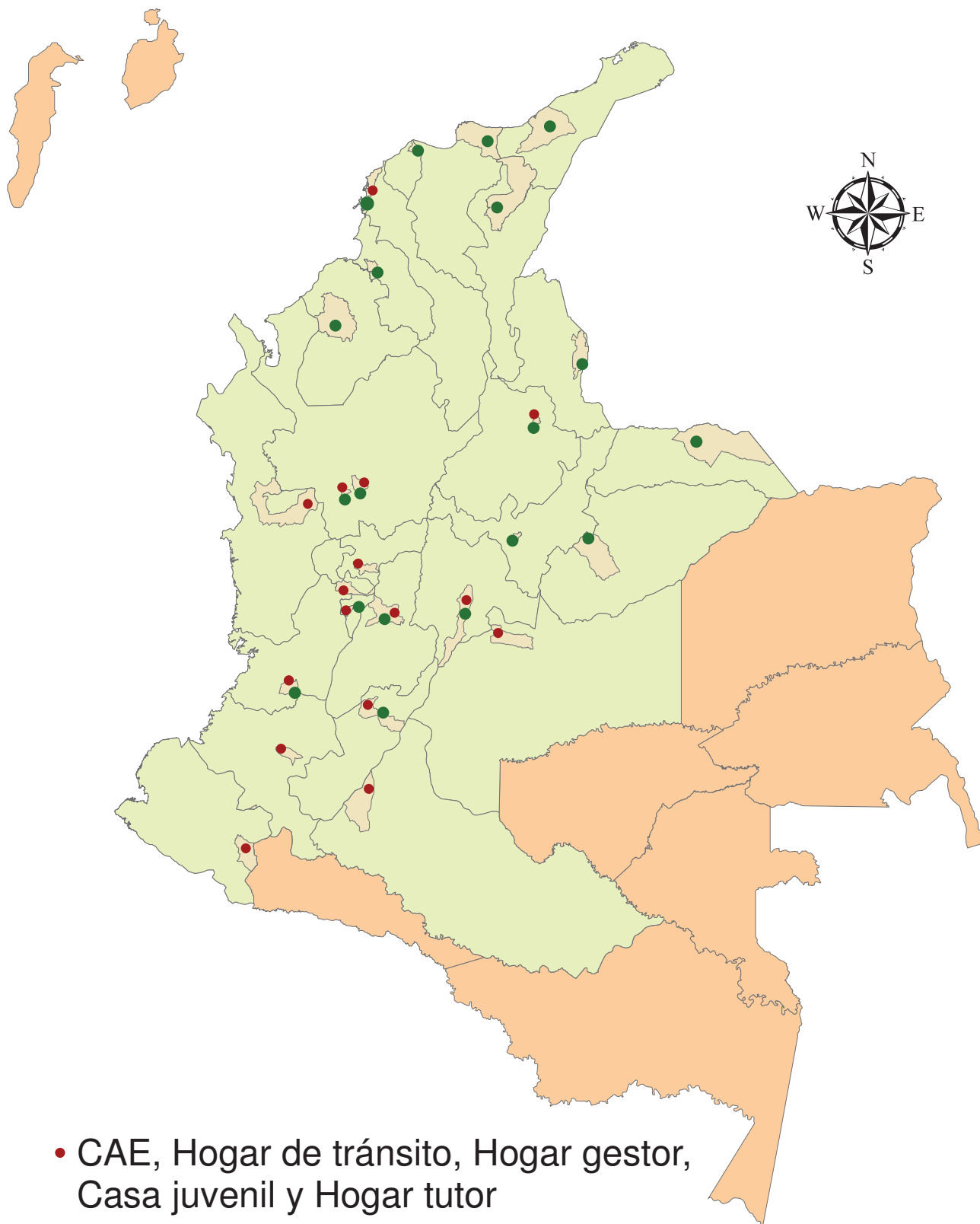
Geographical coverage maps.

List of ongoing Projects.

List of Ongoing Projects Prevention Component.

Photos.

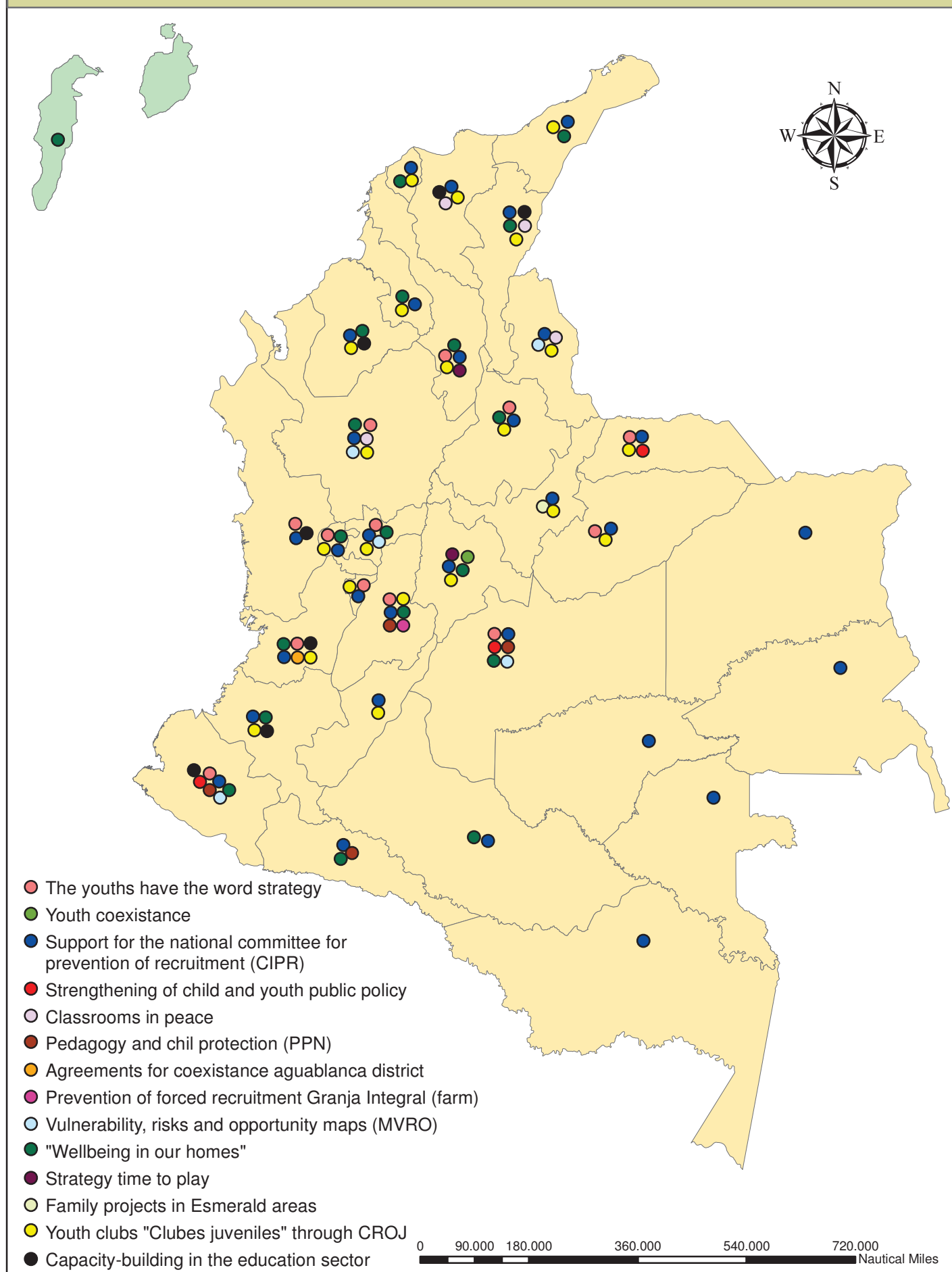
# GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF ASSISTANCE PROJECTS



- CAE, Hogar de tránsito, Hogar gestor, Casa juvenil y Hogar tutor
- CROJ

0 140.000 280.000 560.000 840.000 1.120.000 Nautical Miles

# RECRUITMENT PREVENTION STRATEGIES



Projects Assistance Component				
Proyecto	Ejecutor	Ubicación	Duración	Objetivo General
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	COMFENALCO QUINDIO	Armenia	10 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	COMFENALCO ANTIOQUIA	Medellín	10 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	CAFAM	Bogotá	9 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	CENTRO DE CAPACITACIÓN DON BOSCO	Cali	10 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	COMFENALCO CARTAGENA	Cartagena	10 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	CAJA DE COMPENSACIÓN FAMILIAR DE SANTANDER	Bucaramanga	10 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	COMFANORTE	Cúcuta	9 MESES	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ"
Torrefactora de Café	COMFENALCO QUINDIO	Armenia y Pereira	8 MESES	Contribuir al mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de 20 jóvenes en situación de vulnerabilidad, especialmente mujeres, madres gestantes y sus hijos menores, del Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles, a través del montaje y puesta en marcha de una sociedad por acciones simplificadas dedicada a la trilla, tostión, empaque y distribución del café para consumo empresarial y familiar, garantizando así la inserción social y laboral de los jóvenes desvinculados adscritos al proyecto.
Apoyo complementario	Universidad de Caldas	Manizales	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	FEAP	Bogotá	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	DON BOSCO - CAE FLORIDA	Medellín	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	FUNDESOCIAL - CAE EL RETORNO	Cartagena	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	H. CALRET NACIONAL	Bucaramanga, Cali, Medellín, Pereira	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	JUAN PABLO II - HT B/GA	Bucaramanga	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	CIUDAD DON BOSCO - CAE Y CJ	Cali	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	CORP. ENCUENTRO - H. TUTOR META	Villavicencio	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario	U QUINDIO - H. TUTOR	Armenia	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados
Apoyo complementario y unidades de apoyo a hogar gestor	PROACTIVA NACIONAL	Medellín, Bogotá, Cali, Ibagué, Neiva, Villavicencio, Florencia, Popayan, Quibdó, Pasto	11 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo de planes complementarios para el restablecimiento de derechos e inserción social de los NNA desvinculados

Projects Prevention Component				
Proyecto	Ejecutor	Ubicación	Duración	Objetivo General
Comisión intersectorial para la prevención del reclutamiento y utilización de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes por grupos organizados al margen de la ley	Comisión Intersectorial	107 municipios de 31 departamentos de Colombia y 5 localidades de la ciudad de Bogotá, D.C.	12 meses	Fortalecer la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Intersectorial, mediante el apoyo financiero y técnico para la prevención del reclutamiento y utilización de niños y niñas que desarrolla una estrategia de política para la prevención en los municipios y las localidades del D.C. seleccionadas.
Política Pública y Protección Integral un compromiso, una alianza por el Meta	IOM	Departamento de Meta	6 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para el desarrollo y la ejecución de programas proyectos específicos, comprometidos en el plan de desarrollo, que apuntan a los compromisos de la gobernación en la Protección Integral de los NNA, en la protección y atención de poblaciones vulnerables y la disminución de la amenaza y vulneración de Derechos de los NNA, con énfasis en la prevención del reclutamiento.
Promoción y Desarrollo de la política pública de infancia, Adolescencia y Juventud con énfasis en la estrategia de Prevención al uso y reclutamiento de Niños, Niñas, Adolescentes y jóvenes a grupos armados ilegales	Gobernación de Nariño	Samaniego, Tumaco, Policarpa, Guaspud, Potosí, Buesaco (Nariño)	8 meses, Julio 2009- Febrero 2010	Contribuir al desarrollo integral de adolescentes y jóvenes, desarrollando la capacidad y compromiso institucional, para lo cual se hace necesario una política pública de adolescencia y juventud validada y difundida ampliamente y con un Plan Decenal construido participativamente, como un instrumento de implementación de la política pública de adolescencia y juventud.
Prevención del reclutamiento de Niños, niñas y adolescentes a través de la búsqueda de su vinculación y/o permanencia en las Instituciones Educativas y del trabajo en la consolidación del plan de vida familiar.	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli- CISP	Arauca	21 meses , Octubre 2008- Junio 2010	Incorporar 200 NNJ en el sistema de educación formal y promover la no deserción Vincular como beneficiarios del proyecto a 200 adultos. Desarrollar actividades extra escolares que vinculen a la comunidad educativa, a los padres docentes y a la comunidad en general. Realizar actividades de generación de ingresos y de capacitación de jóvenes. Organizar, promover y fortalecer redes sociales en torno a actividades lúdicas, culturales y deportivas.
Proyecto asistencia técnica agropecuaria para la Implementación de proyecto de seguridad alimentaria y fortalecimiento social de la Comunidad Indígena del Resguardo Matecandela, Comunidad Sikuni ubicada en el municipio de Arauca	FUNDASET	Arauca (Arauca)	8 meses	Desarrollo de huertos y granjas familiares; haciendo uso de capacitación, asistencia técnica y acompañamiento social a través del uso de recursos locales para la producción de alimentos de autoconsumo, técnicas de bajo impacto ambiental, fomento de la participación activa de la población beneficiada en búsqueda del mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de la familia y aplicación de los saberes de la población indígena en temas de producción y preparación de alimentos.
Comunidades Educativas Gestoras De Paz Y Convivencia Democrática En Medio del Conflicto	Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social – SNPS: Sección Movilidad Humana en convenio con Cáritas Arauca.	Arauca, Arauquita, Saravena, Tame (Arauca)		Crear comunidades educativas de paz a partir del fortalecimiento de la cultura democrática estudiantil, la resolución pacífica de los conflictos, el abordaje psicosocial para resistir a los efectos de la crisis humanitaria , restablecer el derecho a la educación y mitigar las vulnerabilidades a las que se encuentran expuestas
Implementación de una granja integral en el municipio de Planadas, dirigida a jóvenes en riesgo de reclutamiento a grupos armados ilegales para mejorar la calidad de vida de la	Prohaciendo	Planadas (Tolima)	7 meses	Implementar una oferta educativa técnica agropecuaria integral ne l municipio de Planadas, dirigida a Jóvenes en alto riesgo de reclutamiento a los Grupos Armados ilegales para apoyar el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de la población campesina en el sur del departamento del Tolima.

Projects Prevention Component				
Proyecto	Ejecutor	Ubicación	Duración	Objetivo General
Aulas en Paz	Corporación Convivencia Productiva. (En Cooperación con MEN / UNICEF)	Unguía, Turbo, Acandí (Antioquia); Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, El Copey (Cesar); Cienaga, Aracataca, Fundación (Magdalena); Teorama, Abrego, Convención, Ocaña, El Carmen, La Playa, Hacarí, El Tarra (Norte de Santander).	Junio 2009 - Febrero 2010	Promover el desarrollo de las competencias ciudadanas para la convivencia tanto en docentes en ejercicio y en formación, como entre estudiantes y sus familias a través de la implementación y adaptación de un modelo de gestión a nivel local del programa Aulas en Paz en contextos afectados por la violencia.
Pedagogía y Protección de la niñez (PPN) Etapa de cualificación institucional - PPN	Corporación Opción Legal (En Cooperación con MEN / UNICEF)	Villavicencio, Granada (Meta); Pasto, La Cruz, Tumaco (Nariño); Mocoa, Puerto Asisi, San Miguel (Putumayo); Ibagué, Líbano (Tolima).	Junio 2009 - Febrero 2010	Fortalecer la respuesta de los Entes Territoriales en la atención educativa a la población afectada por la violencia, y adecuar las Instituciones Educativas a los retos que les demanda el desplazamiento forzado y la violencia en Colombia, desde una perspectiva incluyente protectora y garante de derechos.
Construyendo acuerdos de convivencia – La Comunidad del Distrito de Aguablanca Pacta la Paz con los Niños, las Niñas, Adolescentes y los Jóvenes.	Fundación Paz y Bien	Agua Blanca- Cali (Valle de Cauca)	Abril 2009 - Diciembre 2009	Desarrollar un proceso psicopedagógico con NNA y jóvenes entre 7 y 21 años, dirigido a la restitución de derechos y la resignificación de proyectos de vida que les permita superar su situación de vulnerabilidad, mediante la aplicación de herramientas de Justicia Restaurativa y la Economía Solidaria.
:Promoción de los Derechos de los NNAJ y Fortalecimiento de la Política Pública de Infancia y Adolescencia.	Unión Temporal Proempresas – Diócesis de Tíbu	Municipio de la Gabarra, Norte de Santander	12 meses (Mayo 2009 - 10 de mayo de 2010)	Propiciar estrategias de Prevención al reclutamiento forzado de Niños, Niñas, Adolescentes y Jóvenes mediante el fortalecimiento de los procesos educativos, desarrollo y fortalecimiento de las organizaciones juveniles y apoyo a la construcción de la Política de Infancia y Adolescencia.
LA AVENTURA DE VIVIR: Fortalecimiento de la Prevención de la Vinculación y uso de los NNJ por grupos armados ilegales en Antioquia	Gobernación de Antioquia- UNICEF- GIDES	Caucasia, Nechi, Taraza, Ituango, Valdivia,	Septiembre 2009- November 2010	Fomentar una prevención integral con la población mas afectada por el reclutamiento, vinculación y/o uso de NNA en las dinámicas sociales violentas, desde una estrategia rural, urbana y recreativa
SER PARA LA VIDA: Promoción de los Derechos de los NNAJ y Fortalecimiento de la Política Pública de Infancia y Adolescencia	ICBF/ Centro de Capacitación e Integración Indígena INGRUMA	Riosucio, Supia (Caldas)	November 2009 - Mayo 2010	El objetivo del proyecto es propiciar estrategias de Prevención al reclutamiento forzado de NNAJ, mediante el fortalecimiento de los procesos educativos, desarrollo y fortalecimiento de las organizaciones juveniles y apoyo a la construcción de la Política de Infancia y Adolescencia.
Educación, juventud rural y desarrollo rural para la zona norte del departamento de Nariño	Comité Departamental de Cafeteros	Colon, Policarpa y los Andes (Nariño)	8 meses	Potenciar la capacidad de prevención al uso y reclutamiento forzado de NNAJ de las Instituciones Educativas Agropecuarias de los municipios de Los Andes, Leiva y Colon de Génova, con el objeto de fortalecer las estrategias pedagógicas de formación académica, técnica y laboral de la población escolar.

Projects Prevention Component				
Proyecto	Ejecutor	Ubicación	Duración	Objetivo General
Vivienda con Bienestar	COMFENALCO Antioquia, Fundación Pactos, COMFENALCO Bolívar, Confamiliares Caldas, APSEFACOM, Liceo Comercial, COMFACA, COMFACOR, CAFAM, Camara Junior, Behaviors Integrales, Confamiliares Nariño, Fundación Fraternidad, UT Asomundos-Coopsaludcom, Parroquia Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, FAS, Diakonia de la Paz, Universidad de Ibagué, FUNOF.	Antioquia, Atlantico, Bolívar, Caldas, Cesar, Cauca, Caqueta, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo, Risaralda, San Andres, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle.	Primera fase 2.5 meses Oct-Dic, Segunda fase 4.5 meses (Ene-Mayo)	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para realizar con las familias beneficiarias de subsidios de vivienda, en situación de vulneración y/o desplazamiento, acciones de formación para fortalecer y disminuir los factores de riesgo frente al flagelo de reclutamiento y uso de NNA por parte de los GAI, facilitar la convivencia sana, prevenir la violencia intrafamiliar, mejorar la habitabilidad y la vinculación a la red de servicios institucionales.
Fortalecimiento a la Estrategia Tiempo de Juego	Tiempo de Juego	Altos de Cazuca (Cundinamarca), Cartagena (Bolívar)	7 meses (Septiembre 2009- Abril 2010 )	busca prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas, y jóvenes de los sectores de Petares en Cartagena y Cazucá en Soacha, a través del mejoramiento de su calidad de vida, el acceso a servicios sociales básicos y el fortalecimiento a iniciativas colectivas de generación de ingresos teniendo como eje transversal la participación en las actividades recreativas, ludicas y deportivas de la estrategia "Tiempo de Juego".
Fortalecimiento de la prevención de la vinculación y uso de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes por actores armados ilegales.	Padres Somascus	Medellín, Rionegro (Antioquia)	12 meses	Fomentar la prevención integral en la población mas afectada por vulnerabilidades, amenazas y de mayor riesgo frente al reclutamiento, vinculación y/o uso de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes en las dinámicas sociales violentas; desde una estrategia rural.
Fortalecimiento Familiar para mejorar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades de las zonas esmeraldíferas de los municipios de Muza y San Pablo de Borbur del departamento	IOM	Municipios Muza y San Pablo de Borbur (Boyaca)	12 meses (Julio 2009-Junio 2010)	"Fortalecimiento familiar para mejorar las condiciones de vida de las comunidades de las zonas esmeraldíferas de los municipios de Muza y San Pablo de Borbur del departamento de Boyacá".
Los Jóvenes tienen la palabra	OIM	Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Choco, Meta, Nariño, Santander, Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Valle, Casanare, Tolima	6 meses	Promover la participación de los NNAJ en el diseño, coejecución, seguimiento y control de políticas sociales en los entes territoriales, articulando acciones y esfuerzos intersectoriales para optimizar la intervención social.
Jóvenes Conviven por Bogotá 2009	La Secretaría Distrital de Gobierno, el Fondo de Vigilancia y Seguridad	Bogotá DC	2 meses y 15 días hasta el 31 de enero de 2010	Brindar asistencia para la prevención de vinculación de los y las jóvenes a los Grupos Armados ilegales, otras violencias y problemas de convivencia generadores de riesgos sociales.
"Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ	Caja de Compensación de Santander; CAFAM; Centro de Capacitación Don Bosco; Comfenalco Quindío; Comíanorte; Comfenalco Cartagena; Comfenalco Antioquia.	Santander, Norte de Santander, Valle de Cauca, Cauca, Guajira, Cesar, Magdalena, Atlantico, Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Bogotá DC, Boyaca, Arauca, Casanare, Antioquia, Huila, Tolima, Risaralda, Caldas, Quindío	9-10 meses	Aunar esfuerzos para desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Centro de Referencia y Oportunidades Juveniles CROJ
Proceso de capacitación dirigido a agentes educativos con base en la colección titulada 'tejiendo vínculos desde la primera infancia	Psinapsis Humanas	Chocó, Nariño, Cauca, Córdoba, Valle del Cauca, Magdalena y Cesar	5 meses, Noviembre 2009 - Marzo 2010	Fortalecimiento de estrategias de atención, prevención y promoción de los derechos de la primera infancia, desde el enfoque de resiliencia familiar y fortalecimiento de los vínculos afectivos familiares.



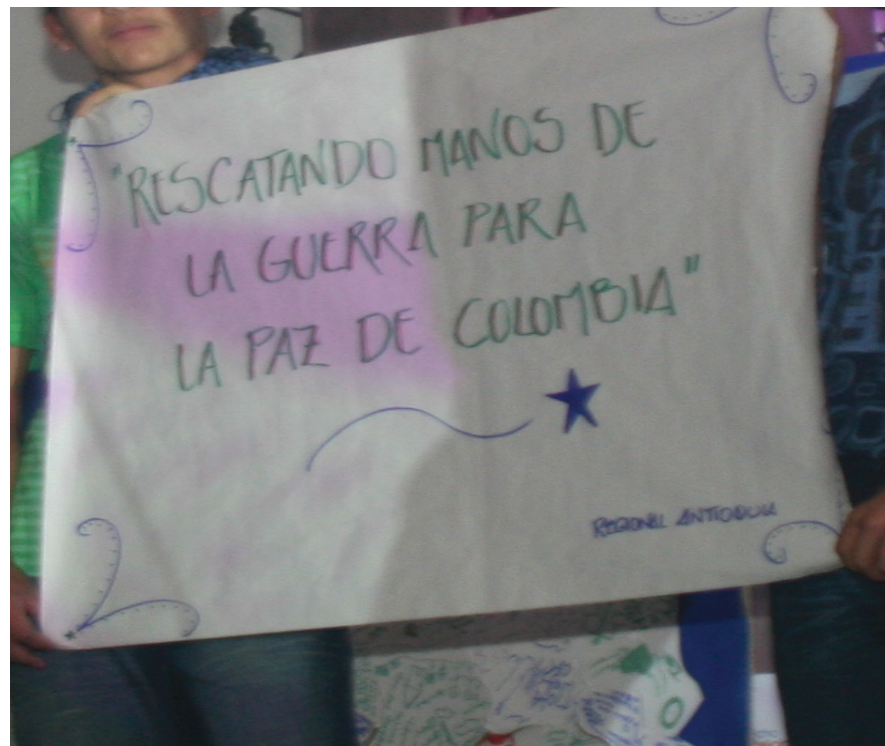
## ANNEXES

**Celebration of the 10 years of the ICBF Program “programa de prevención de reclutamiento de los niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos armados al margen de la ley y atención a los desvinculados”**





**Celebration of the 10 years of the ICBF Program “programa de prevencion de reclutamiento de los niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos armados al margen de la ley y atención a los desvinculados”**



**Prevention Program “Wellbeing in Our Homes”**



Family educators (social workers) in Guaranda



Housing in implementing area